Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. ..... Curtain rises at 7½.
Eighth night of Mr. PROCTOR.
SHAKSPEARIAN NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22d, will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of
MACBETH, King of Scotland.
Macbeth, ... Mr. Proctor
Lady Macbeth, ... Miss Bowers
GRAND DANCE, ... Miss JENNIE HINDS.
To conclude with the glorious Farce of
THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.
Thursday, by request, NICK OF THE WOODS.
☞ In rehearsal the thrilling drama of THE REBEL'S BRIDE; also, THE CAPTURE WARRENTON.

BRYAN HALL.
SECOND WEEK.
ROBERT HELLER,
MAGICIAN, MUSICIAN
SECOND SIGHT.
Grand Change of Programme Every Night.
Ja18 k219-1w

PROFESSOR ANDERSON
THE WORLD RENOWNED
WIZARD OF THE NORTH
Will appear in this city on
Monday, January 27th, 1862,
In his Grand, Original, Mystical Entertainment, Night in Wonderworld, as performed by him in the part of the globe. Look out for the only GREAT MAGICIAN of the age, assisted by his family.
MISS ANDERSON,
The Rare reminiscient Ortographist and Second Sighted Sybil.
LITTLE FLORA ANDERSON,
The Young American Vocalist, the comprenable fairy of the Magical Portfolio.
MR. J. H. ANDERSON, JR.,
In his Great Bio Dynamic feat of Rope Tying, Extraordinary.
Ja18 k220 3t

BAYARD TAYLOR
WILL LECTURE
AT METROPOLITAN HALL,
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 15th, at 7½ o'clock.
SUBJECT:
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, SOCIALLY AND POLITICALLY.
Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door. Ja8 k205-3t

SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
—OF—
CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211, F. & A. M.,
Will be held at the Masonic House, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23d, A. L. 5862, A. D. 1862.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
W. M. KOGERS, H. BENNETT, H. G. GIBBS,
MASTERS OF CEREMONIES:
A. E. CUTLER, C. H. CRANE, H. G. GRAY,
A. G. CLELAND, C. B. CRANE, J. B. STANSELL,
JAMES HUMPHREY, IRA GOODRICH.
Tickets, $2 50. To be had of the Committee of Arrangements, and at the Tremont House. Ja8 k218-6t

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark streets. Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners.
Gentlemen's classes, Tuesday and Saturday, to which ladies are only admitted as visitors. Assembly every Thursday night for members and their friends. Private lessons given to ladies and gentlemen, either singly or in classes, at their residences, or at the Academy, as suited; except those introduced by scholars. Post office box 2091. Ja20 k245-6t

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—Mr. T. B. WARREN, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he will be happy to attend schools or Private Families to give instructions in the above accomplishments. For terms, &c., apply to Room 4, over Mr. Lyon's Jewelry Store, Clark street. Ja13 k232-1m

METROPOLITAN HALL.—The popular Hall has been re-painted and
PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER.
And is now for rent by the night or week. It is pronounced by many of the best judges to be one of the first Artists of the country, testify that in respect to
SOUND AND VENTILATION
It has hardly an equal. For terms, &c., call on Thos. B. MOADE, or Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall, Room No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill. Ja13 k232-1m

For Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland).
LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships,
CITY OF NEW YORK, ... EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, ... KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, ... HELVETIA,
CITY OF MANCHESTER, ... VIGO.
..... MONGOLIA.
Rates of passage as low as by any other line. For passage forwarding to all parts of Europe, apply to the Company's Office, 177 Broadway, New York.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.
These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water tight compartments, and carry patent fire extinguishers. For further information apply to
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago.
☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of $1 and upwards. ja8 k207-1y

THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE,
BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
AND
Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers,
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec.
Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to
JAMES WARRACK,
General Western Agent, 13 Lake st., Chicago.
WALTER SHAKEL, General Manager, Montreal.
ja8 k207-1y-1p&p

Meeting of Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, January 6th, 1862.
Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be held at the Company's office in the City of Chicago, on TUESDAY, February 11th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors to fill the vacancies for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.
A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.
ja8 k210-14d

To Printers.

TO PRINTERS.—A second-hand Reggie's Engine Press, for sale, for one hundred and fifty dollars. Said press is in good order, and will print forms of any size, from bill heads, labels, hand-bills, legal and business blanks, to a sheet of newspaper. Inquire of
DAVIS & GAVIN,
W. H. HAND, Tribune Office, Chicago.

General Notices.

A GOOD POSITION FOR A BRAVE MAN.—A good man who desires a Captaincy in a Cavalry Company, will find a rare opportunity for distinction and promotion, and who has advanced claims for consideration for past gallant service, nearly all of which will be refunded him, and many of an opportunity to make money, by addressing "C.," Post Office Box 4th, giving real name and residence. Should the applicant be from the interior, Town, Beat or references required and given.
Ja15 k236-3t

CHICAGO AND HER FUTURE
—Apply at once for a few shares of stock. Chicago was a luxury that only the richest could enjoy. Now they are received at
PINTON'S
In forty-eight hours from Baltimore, fresh from mid water, and sold at cheap as in New York. 77 South Clark street. Ja14 k233-3t

NOTICE.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9th, 1862.
Contracts made with Quartermasters in the Missouri Department, and approved by me, are not transferrable without my consent, and any transfer made in any other than the original contributor.
By order of BRIG. GEN. ALLEN,
Ja9 k234-6w Major and Chief Q. M. Mo. Quart. Dep't.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—On the 27th of January, A. D. 1862,
Between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in
Princeton, Bureau County, Ill.,
I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, Lots number eighty (80), sixty-one (61), in Block number seventeen (17); and Lot number eighty (80), in Block number eighteen (18), in North Addition to the Town of Princeton aforesaid, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto being, being the
MILL PROPERTY
Lately owned by ROBBINS, LAWSON & CO., in Princeton, Ill., and will proceed to be sold without adjournment, and in mediate possession given to the purchaser, and deed executed.
H. SHARP,
Assignee of Robbins, Lawson & Co.
Ja9 k234-3w

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—Mr. Barnes B. Wood & Co. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them by the entire decline. Also, a few cases of Lead Pipe, Putty, Varnishes, Linseed, Coal Oil, Window Glass, and all other goods in the line of wholesale trade, all of their usual low prices, at 125 Randolph street, Chicago.

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS, at 116 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, will be sold cheap for cash, second hand piano, or on monthly payments. Call soon. PRESTON. Ja16 k238-1m

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf
NO. 28 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

NATIVE PORT WINE,
NATIVE PORT WINE,
NATIVE PORT WINE.
THE BEST and most agreeable Tonic is an
WARRANTED PURE.
Manufactured and sold by GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, 92 Randolph street.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES
—OF—
Every description, by JOHN MASEN, 51 North Clark street, and 94 and 96 Indiana st. Ja15 k236-1m

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in the city, per year $8.00
Daily, delivered in the city, per week ..... .15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year 4.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months .. 2.00
Tri-Weekly, per year 4.00
Weekly, per year, (8 no's, $1.00) 1.50
Weekly, 2 copies 2.00
" 5 copies 4.00
" 10 copies 8.00
" 20 copies and 1 to getter up of club .. 20.00
☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

☞ If our Washington dispatch may be taken as decisive, there is an end to cavalry enterprises. The new Secretary of War has ordered twenty regiments transformed into Infantry, and has disbanded the regiment of Lancers that was being raised at Detroit. He could not have opened his labors with a better stroke.

☞ Another Kentucky "Unionist" has taken off the mask—Hon. William H. Wadsworth of the Maysville district. His speech in the House, yesterday, is described by our Washington dispatch as being as virulent with treason as anything ever uttered by Burnett or Breckinridge.

☞ The Constitutional Convention has begun its work of revision, and the first step is to increase the Legislature to thirty-three Senators (now 25), and one hundred Representatives (now 75). This is to be the permanent number until the State has a population of three millions. The first election takes place next fall, and annual elections and annual sessions are to be provided for. So far so good.

☞ On the third page of this (Daily) issue will be found a capital speech, delivered in England, by that live Yankee, Geo. F. Train. He got John Bull "on the ropes" most completely. The speech is decidedly rich and racy, particularly the last part of it, after he got mad at the insults and interruptions he received from certain persons in the hall. He told Mr. Bull some plain, unpalatable truths, which may do him good, if well digested. We found the speech in the London *American*.

BRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House of Representatives made short work of the franking privilege yesterday. The Chairman of the Postal Committee, Colfax, was pressing the House to do something in behalf of postal reform. Having no faith that a radical bill could be got though, he offered a compromise measure which proposed that the recipient of a letter from a member of Congress or other person entitled to use the frank, should pay the postage, and that all letters directed to members of Congress or other persons allowed the franking privilege, should be prepaid. His bill also proposed that Congressional speeches and seeds be conveyed for two thousand miles or less at the rate of eight cents per pound, and of Congressional documents at the rate of two cents per pound.

Had this bill been passed, the present leak in the Treasury would in a great measure have been stopped; but the House was not in the mood for half-way expedients or half-way measures, but resolved to go the whole hog, and cut the dog's tail off close behind his ears.

The telegraphic account of how it was done is laconic and to the point. Here is the whole story, "as told to us":

The bill to abolish the franking privilege was further discussed. The question was taken on striking out the whole of the bill excepting the first section, which abolishes the franking privilege on and after July 1st.

This was decided in the affirmative.

After further discussion, Mr. Washburne moved to lay on the table the whole subject. This was lost—yeas 59, nays 76—less than a quorum voting.

The bill is as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c., that from and after July 1st, 1862, the franking privilege shall be and is hereby abolished."

The Senate has still to act on the bill and the President to sign it before it becomes a law. But as bills to abolish the franking privilege have passed the Senate several times, there is not much probability of the House bill failing to go through. The President will not hesitate to sign it. For fifteen years the question of abolishing the franking privilege has been agitated in and out of Congress. It seems now on the eve of settlement.

MORE CABINET CHANGES.

Washington is full of rumors concerning farther changes in the Cabinet. Two more retirements are confidently predicted. A special dispatch to a New York paper sets forth that the

"Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. Mr. Blair, Postmaster-General, are the gentlemen indicated by the gossip of the hotels. Mr. Smith, who enjoys in a high degree the confidence of Mr. Lincoln, will, it is said, assume one of the vacant seats in the Supreme Court, while Mr Blair will decline any other appointment at the hands of the President. People will be pleased to know say an ungranded letter to Gen. Fremont, in which Gen. Scott and other high officials are criticised, is at the bottom of this matter. Mr. Holt may get Mr. Smith's place, and Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, Mr. Blair's; but nobody knows anything about it. The President has every confidence in Mr. Welles, and he is not to be disturbed."

The truth of the last sentence, we think, is susceptible of a reasonable doubt. The developments made by the Investigating Committee are calculated to seriously shake the Executive "confidence" and to "disturb" the Naval Secretary in his seat.

The country is not particularly anxious in respect to the Secretary of the Interior, whether he remains or retires. If he should rotate into the Supreme Bench, and Holt should go into the Cabinet, we hope "Kentucky policy" will then be satisfied. Should it be true that Judge Blair contemplates resigning, which he may do when he hear with regret, there is no man in the whole Union whose appointment to fill the vacancy would give so much satisfaction to the public as that of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Our Washington correspondent's letter discusses the subject of Cabinet changes.

$150,000,000 REVENUE.

It will be seen that the lower branch of Congress has adopted a resolution expressive of its opinion that a national tax should be levied upon the people sufficient, with what may be derived from impost duties, to yield an annual revenue of *one hundred and fifty* millions dollars. Of course the Senate will concur in this matter of fact and necessary proposition, and by and by we shall have the legislation and levy in due form. Nearly one half the revenue bespoken is needed to meet the interest on the national debt already incurred, and what is left of the sum will be quite small for the ordinary expenses of the Government, inasmuch as they have been $60,000,000 in a time of peace and are now at the rate of nearly $1,000,000,000. But the people are not now startled at big figures. They are prepared for a national debt, treasury notes and heavy taxation. To all these things the popular mind is made up. They will not, therefore, be disconcerted when it appears that of a revenue of $150,000,000 more than two-thirds must be drawn directly from their own pockets; for he is too sanguine who anticipates that our customs will rise above fifty millions, if as high, for some years. The national tax already levied, and for which most of the State Governments have provided, is for twenty millions. The next one, to come immediately (for the money is wanted now) will be for five times as much. Have not the people, therefore—though they may not "know anything about war"—the right to demand that some good and decisive use be made of their own money?

The New York Press on the Change in the Cabinet.

The Washington correspondence of the New York press does not enlighten us upon the modus of Mr. Cameron's removal, nor the immediate influences at work; but the subject is editorially treated as of significant importance. The *Times* says:

"Mr. Cameron, representing in the Cabinet the least radical of all the loyal States, has from the first been satisfied of the identity of the rebellion with slavery, and has been persuaded that the suppression of both is essential to the restoration of the Union and the future peace of the Republic. That he should sacrifice his views, or that a Cabinet could cohere with such radical differences of opinion, was not to be expected. Mr. Lincoln, born in a slaveholding community, and familiar with the institution, believes that it may be perpetuated without hazard to the Union. Such contrarieties of opinion could not conveniently exist in the same councils, and hence the necessity of separation.

"It may not be improper to add that other and material difficulties attended the presence of Mr. Cameron in the Cabinet. He has always been a decided advocate for promptitude and energy in the conduct of the war; and has perhaps sympathized unduly with that party in Congress and among the people, which craves the infusion of more activity and decision in our military policy. His accord with the General-in-Chief of the army has not, for these and other reasons, been perfect. To this controversy between the regular and volunteer service, which has reached a point wholly inconsistent with the public interests, Gen. McClellan is understood to side with that party to which his military education would naturally attach him—while Mr. Cameron has been a believer in the transcendent value and importance of the volunteers. The inquiry in regard to the Ball's Bluff calamity brought to light the marked diversity of opinion between the Secretary and the General. The former was eager to acquit the memory of Baker of all responsibility for the disaster, while the latter was equally desirous to relieve Stone of the fearful responsibility."

The *Tribune* attributes the change more to the "fat contracts" of the Department than to the slavery issue or with any differences with Gen. McClellan, and says:

"Some of these contracts will have to be pitched overboard, and it would be well if the contractors could be sent after them. Gen. Cameron will not be fairly judged unless the extraordinary circumstances under which he has acted are taken into account. A generous public will make due allowance for all that is novel in Lyon and in Gen. Grant's career. The *World* has still another explanation—the expunged report—and says:

"That Mr. Cameron's resignation did not immediately follow so remarkable a disclosure may be regarded as a proof of his confidence in the patriotism of the President that any difference of views could not shake. And the fact that the President has tendered him, and he has now accepted, an important foreign mission, furnishes evidence of the broken personal relations, which their difference on a single point has not disturbed. This offer and acceptance of an honorable mission in the public service shows that there has been no quarrel; that the resignation is the result of no *explosion*, but proceeds from a sense of personal and official propriety."

The three papers differ quite as widely in their construction of Mr. Stanton's appointment. One thinks it means progress, another that it shows an intention to bring in the Democracy, etc., and all look to further changes in the Cabinet, if not to it entire disruption.

The *Herald* has nothing to say.

Have Mason and Slidell Gone to the Bottom.

When the British gun boat Rinaldo left Provincetown, Mass., with Mason and Slidell on board, it was understood to be the intention to land these at Halifax, there to be sent forward on a Cunard mail steamer. The Rinaldo left Provincetown on the 8th inst., in a severe gale, and the length of time that has elapsed, during which their arrival at Halifax has not been announced, leads to the belief that, unless the vessel stood out for England direct, she has suffered a nice disaster from the prevailing storm. Apprehension has existed that the vessel may have gone to the bottom; and those who think otherwise are divided in the opinion whether she was bound for England or for St. Thomas. She sailed under sealed orders.

Major R. B. Hatch.

A letter from Cairo, dated the 13th inst., to the *Journal*, has the following item:

Last evening R. B. Hatch, Assistant Quartermaster at Cairo, was arrested by Gen. Webster, were arrested by order of General Cameron, Secretary of War, for alleged frauds in the Quartermaster's Department. What is the extent of the alleged fraud, it is impossible to state. Various and fabulous amounts are floating around. Major Hatch, it is understood, will charge the frauds all upon his Clerks—the Clerk returning the compliment—Major Hatch is brother of Hon. Ira Hatch, Secretary of State, and has held a high political and social position. But, if he is guilty, let him suffer the full penalty of the law. He was a military officer, he is upon his parole. Dunton, being a civilian, is in the close custody.

We don't believe that an investigation will fasten a particle of fraud upon Major Hatch. We believe him to be a strictly honest man; his subordinates may have abused his confidence and swindled the Government, but it can hardly be possible that it was done with his connivance, knowledge or consent.

Trial of Peter Murray for the Murder of John O'Neil.

The public will recollect the main circumstances connected with the murder of John O'Neil, a private in the ranks of Col. Baldwin's Regiment of infantry, which event, as is alleged, occurred on the night of the 23d of December, on Buena Vista street, between Michigan and Indiana Avenues. The trial of the prisoner upon an indictment lately found by the Grand Jury, commenced yesterday afternoon, before Judge Manierre of the Circuit Court.

The following jury was empanelled to hear the cause, viz:

J. H. Kenyon, Isaac Williams, Levi Park, G. A. Carpenter, M. Dorsett, Wm. H. Snell, H. Cleaveland, Wm. Sweeney, Geo. H. Brooks, Oscar Fellows, John Loebstein, C. P. Higbie.

The case was ably opened by Carlos Haven, Esq., States Attorney, for the people, and John Mason, Esq., for the prisoner. So much time was consumed in obtaining a jury, that little progress was made, and the taking of testimony will commence this morning at the usual hour of opening Court.

Tell Him to Put it Through.

The following is going the rounds of the papers. The President wrote this characteristic letter to the Secretary of War:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 29, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Since my note to you yesterday about Gen. J. H. Lane, of Kansas, I have been reflecting upon the subject, and have concluded that we need the services of such men out there at once: that we had better appoint a Brigadier General of Volunteers to-day, and send him off with a force of think *two* regiments better than *three*, but as to this I am not particular; so you think will get him into actual work quickest. Tell him when he *starts to get it through*—not to be willing or laboring to come here, but put it through.

It seems that Old Abe liked the way Jim Lane "put it through" out in Kansas, and has concluded to set him up in business on larger capital, so that he may not be obliged to use a gimlet to bore auger holes. This time he gives Jim not two regiments, but twenty-five, in order that he may be able "to put it through" "when he starts, without writing or telegraphing back here," clear to New Orleans. Lane, like Barkis, is willing.

The President Wants Action.

The New York *Post* of Monday remarks:

Our advices from Washington give us reason to believe that the President is much dissatisfied with the delays which have of late attended our military movements, some of which, during the past week, we have before us, are planned on a scale answerable to the vast extent of the insurrection, and if executed with anything like proper vigor and skill, must be followed by the most important consequences.

This corresponds with our own private information in regard to the feelings of the President. He is growing very restive and impatient at the unaccountable inaction of our armies, and we are assured, that he has made known these wishes to Gen. McClellan, very plainly. The torpidity of our troops can not be fairly charged against him. He may not feel at liberty to order Gen. McClellan to advance on the enemy, but he is as anxious as the public for the fighting to begin.

☞ We regret to see that so respectable a paper as the Milwaukee *Sentinel* has fallen into the West Point pro-slavery mire, under a very bad attack of negrophobia. Its style of writing is now even ahead of the Milwaukee *News* or the Chicago *Times*. Our sympathies are with the editor in this his season of mental aberration. May he come out of it all right, and find that he has not wholly estranged the good people of Wisconsin who had looked to his columns for law and gospel. The fumes ascended from the error of his pro-slavery ways, (as for one was) the contestant of Jim Lane's seat in the Senate. They are two different gentlemen, and are not even related to each other.

☞ It is said that Gen. Banks's headquarters are to be again removed from Frederick to Hagerstown, Md., in view of the move on the operations along the coast.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Have we a Military Plan?—Important Doubts under that Head—Gen. McClellan and his Vast Responsibility—Resignation of Secretary Cameron and Appointment of Mr. Stanton—Brannch refer—Further changes in the Cabinet Probable—Secretary Smith and Mr. Colfax, &c.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1862.

Within a few days past somebody on our side has been very badly scared. Extraordinary Cabinet sessions have been held with Ben Wade's joint committee to investigate the conduct of the war. The story is, that at the last meeting of this kind, Old Ben made a two hour's speech, ending by telling all hands that there was *no plan for carrying on the war, either in the mind of Gen. McClellan or anybody else.* I am told that no one was more confounded by this revelation than the President. Since this meeting the town has been full of rumors of a change in the supreme command of the armies, some authorities assigning it to Gen. Halleck, and others to Gen. McDowell. I do not know that any change is contemplated by the President. He has been so long leaning on Gen. McClellan that he may feel unable to get along without him. When the time comes in which a change can no longer be postponed, let us hope that the President will select from among those who believe that this war is right and just and necessary, and not from among those, who, up to the 1st of May, or thereabouts, declared that we ought not to "coerce" South Carolina, and that we could not do it if we should try. Perhaps General McClellan did not so declare, but that was the opinion of his class and his party, the Breckinridge Democrats of the North; and it was more confirmed and ingrained among those who got their politics at West Point, than among any other division of the party. Now the generals of this class either hold to the same opinions still, that we ought not to, and cannot coerce Jeff. Davis, and are hence secession sympathizers, or cowards, or both; or they are scoundrels and ought not to be trusted anyhow. A person holding a high position on Gen. McClellan's staff was a member of the Ohio Legislature, and at the last session of that body he opposed the war by speech and vote to the last extremity. He is just about as fit, judging from his record, to hold a commission in our army, as Vallandigham or Bright, or Bill Hacker, or Breckinridge would be.

Let me not do Gen. McClellan injustice. It would be idle to assert, and incredible to publish, that he entertains anything less than the most ardent wishes for the success of our arms. If we fail, he falls more conspicuously than any other; the world and posterity will write him down the most stupendous humbug that ever held a military command or ruined a great nation. Surely he cannot *desire* that disaster, and yet there are praying for this consummation, and there is a high probability that it may take place before many days. If Mr. Smith retires he will be provided with a place on the Supreme Bench.

If is rumored that Secretary Welles will resign, but it is useless to publish on mere rumor. The President is very much attached to Gideon and believes him to be an honest man.

The Maryland Legislature.

The Baltimore *Patriot* reads the State Legislature a very sharp lecture for being in solemn session a month without fulfilling even one of the leading ideas upon which the people elected the members, or acting upon any of the important suggestions of the late Gov. Hicks. It says:

We have been patiently waiting, from day to day, to hear that they had decided action on the part of our Legislature, that might demonstrate to us, beyond cavil, that the people have not made a mistake in selecting the men they have to represent them at such a crisis as the present, and we are pained to confess that we have waited in vain. We blush to record the fact, for we cannot but feel that while the Government has been striving with all her energies to put down the rebellion for eight long months, and Maryland has neither given her a dollar or dollar and a quarter to pull a "trigger" towards accomplishing so desirable a result. We appeal to you, Legislators, to do your duty, and do it boldly, and do it with your might, and that quickly and effectively.

A TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENT.—It is a matter of curiosity as to how quick communication may be made by means of the telegraph. Experience has shown that it is an instantaneous process. A short time since, *says the Post*, a change, an experiment was tried to illustrate the point. It was agreed that a telegrapher at New York city, in communication with Chicago, Illinois, should write the letters a,—which is done by making three dots,—and that a Chicago telegrapher should instantly, on hearing the dots, respond by making the same signs. The plan was carried out successfully, and the paper of the register at New York showed that the dots made by both operators stood so nearly together that it was impossible to write a single dot between the characters representing the two a's. The response from Chicago was recorded as quickly after the signal from New York as it was possible for the Chicago telegrapher to make it. Many other experiments have been made, with like results.

☞ People have confounded the two Stantons that figure in the Washington dispatches. Edwin M. Stanton of Pittsburgh, Pa., the eminent lawyer, is the new Secretary of War. Frederick P. Stanton, formerly member of Congress from Tennessee, but of late years identified with Kansas, where he was sent by a Democratic administration and became converted from the error of his pro-slavery ways, is (or was) the contestant of Jim Lane's seat in the Senate. They are two different gentlemen, and are not even related to each other.

☞ The Springfield *Register* learns that Col. Marshall, of the 1st Illinois (Lexington) cavalry, has been furnished with a copy of charges and specifications, by certain officers of his regiment, alleging cowardice, incompetence, &c., and that a court martial will be called to try the matter.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington---More Cabinet Changes---Reconstruction Likely ---Smith to go on the Supreme Bench----Chase for the Senate.

CONGRESS---LANE'S BILL IN THE SENATE ---CONFISCATION ACT REPORTED--- $150,000,000 REVENUE CALLED FOR BY TAX.

Foreign News---Speculation as to What we will do--- More Cheerful Comments Made---Councils Advanced ---Cotton Advanced.

THE CAIRO EXPEDITION---ST. LOUIS TROOPS STILL ICE-BOUND--- GUNBOAT PRACTICE NEAR COLUMBUS.

Missouri---Colonel Carr's Column Advancing Toward Springfield---General Sigel Still at Rolla---German Emeute at St. Louis---Arrest of Col. Fitz Henry Warren.

STATE CONVENTION --- PROPOSITIONS ADOPTED---INCREASED LEGISLATURE---ANNUAL SESSIONS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1862.

Recent reconnoissances and reports from deserters establish the fact that the rebels's position at Centreville, where they have taken up winter quarters, is defended by twenty-six forts, armed with rifled and other excellent guns.

In the Maryland House of Delegates, on Monday, the chairman of the Militia Committee presented a reply from Gov. Andrew of Mass., to the proposition made by Maryland, to provide relief for the families of the 19th of April victims. He (Gov. Andrew,) says that he has to act on foot proper inquiries as to these families, and adds that "the past cannot indeed be forgotten, but it can be forgiven, and in the good providence of God, I believe the day is not far distant when the blood that was shed in Baltimore by those martyrs to a cause as holy as any for which sword was ever drawn, shall be known to have cemented in eternal union a prosperity, affection and nationality by the sister States of Maryland and Massachusetts."

There were sixteen thousand more bales of cotton in Liverpool, Dec. 28th, this year, than last year. This stock will be drawn upon for the supply of this country.

Assistant Secretary Scott (of the War Office) will not resign at present. Assistant Secretary Fox (of the Navy) will return to-morrow. He has been for the last two or three days in New York and Philadelphia, overseeing and expediting preparations for Porter's mortar fleet, which will shortly sail.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton was to-day confirmed as Secretary of War by the Senate, in executive session, by thirty-eight votes to two. No action was had on Cameron's nomination to Russia.

Gen. McClellan was before the "Conduct of the War" Committee to-day, and answered questions touching the present condition of the army in relation to transportation, subsistence and ability to move.

Mr. Richmond moved the adoption of the resolutions and the previous question, asked but withdrew it.

Mr. Anthony moved a reference to the Committee on Federal Relations. The ayes and noes were demanded, and while the roll was being called, Gen. Singleton, in explaining his vote, said he desired to know the antecedents of Mr. Stanton before endorsing him. He would vote for a reference.

Mr. Starne voted for the reference for the same reason, and these gentlemen having fed off, the Democracy fell into line.

Mr. Paddock changed his vote, and Mr. Fuller his, and so did several others, and then the resolutions were referred—ayes 87, noes 52, all of which amounts to this, that the Douglas Democracy are indignant that a Breckinridge man has been promoted to a seat in the Cabinet, over Holt, Dix, Gooch, Baker, Trumbull and better Douglas men.

The Secretary of the Convention has selected the *Staats Zeitung* of Chicago, to publish the proceedings, but has not determined the German Democratic organ.

The Chicago *Union* has been selected as the Democratic German newspaper to print the proceedings of the Convention. The principal business done in the Convention to-day has been in Committee of the Whole, which adopted the 3d, 4th and 5th articles without amendment. The 6th section has been so amended as to create thirty-three Senators and one hundred Representatives, and make that number permanent until the State has three millions population.

A large delegation of Illinois officers are here from Missouri, called, it is said, for the purpose of showing the necessity that demanded that the State Government should feed and clothe Illinois troops.

[To the Associated Press.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—The *Staats Zeitung* Rep.) and *Tageliche Union* (Dem.) are selected to publish the proceedings of the Convention in German.

The Secretary of State reports the cost of the Supreme Court report at five dollars per volume, amounting in ten years to $30,000. This will give "Lamp" a chance of a beautiful opportunity to pitch into Peck.

In Committee of the Whole, article No. 3 of the Constitution was amended so as to provide for the Senate and 100 Representatives, not to be increased until the State has a population of three millions; also, that no Representative shall be a president of a banking or railroad corporation.

No more changes will be made in the Constitution than are positively necessary to the convention is conservative in its character. It is now making visible progress in the disposal of business.

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Nothing Heard from It---Troops left Behind at Fort Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 15.—Nothing has been heard from Burnside's Expedition. Nearly two thousand troops of it are still here, detained by the weather.

Secretary Stanton Confirmed---Financial Plan Agreed Upon with Secretary Chase.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate, in extra session to-day, confirmed the nomination of E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War.

The result of various conferences held here by the Board of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and banking interests, with the Secretary of the Treasury, may be summed up thus: First, the general views of the Secretary of the Treasury are sanctioned; second, banks will receive and pay out United States notes freely, and sustain in all proper ways their credit; third, the Secretary will, in the next two weeks, in addition to the current daily payment of $1,500,000 in U. S. notes, pay a further sum of at least $20,000,000 in 7-30 bonds, to actual creditors in order to relieve them, and thus relieve the existing pressure upon the community; 4th, the issue of United States demand notes is not to be increased beyond the fifty million now authorized, but it is desired that Congress will extend the provisions of the existing Loan Act to enable the Secretary to issue in exchange for United States demand notes, or in payment to creditors, notes payable in one year bearing 3.65 interest, convertible into 7-3-10 three years' bonds, or to borrow, under existing provisions, either 200 or 300 millions; 5th, it is thought desirable that Congress should enact a general currency law, relating to currency and banking associations, embodying the general provisions recommended by the Secretary in the last report; 6th, it is expected this action and legislation will render the making of United States demand notes a legal tender, and any increase beyond what is authorized unnecessary.

Five hundred men are at work to-day constructing the railroad from Washington to Alexandria, over Long Bridge. It is expected that it will be in operation in three weeks.

The case of Fremont's Adjt. Gen. McKeever, has been dismissed. He is now the mustering in officer of the army.

Breckinridge Still in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 15.—A despatch to-day's evening says that Breckinridge, Powell, Green and Buckner, are now, reporting seen in Bowling Green.

Edward Shands, a prisoner of war, whose parole expired yesterday, had hand-bills printed relative to deductions discovered in his accounts as late tax-collector, caused by the embezzlement of his Chief Clerk. He accuses the President of the Board of County Commissioners with unfair advantages, and refuses to pay any balance against him to the State authorities.

A great many speculations are current concerning the Missouri Senatorships to be appointed by Gov. Gamble. It is said by Frank Blair's friends that he has positively declined the use of his name.

The United States police to-day notified the Provost Marshal that all the notices of assessment on secessionists for the $10,000 ordered to be levied, had been served. The time expires for the payments of the money to-morrow.

It is reported that Col. Fitz Henry Warren, of the 1st Iowa Cavalry, is under arrest for disrespectful language to a superior officer.

The Evening *Democrat* has the following:

"We learn from entirely reliable authority that General Sigel is still a Brigadier-General in service, at Rolla, and that he has no intention of leaving the army."

The meaning of the above probably is that Sigel's resignation has not been accepted, and Sigel will not leave the army until it is.

An effort is to be made to clean out the Mercantile Library Association of its disloyal officers. The librarian is a brother of the rebel General Johnston.

The steamer Continental, with the 7th Iowa on board, is gorged in the ice near Sulphur Springs. The regiment will probably go by railroad to its destination.

The 11th Iowa, now at Fulton, Calloway county, has arrested several bridge burners, who are still held in custody. The boys complain of the Provost Marshal there for letting rebels off on taking the oath, and instantly too.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 15, 1862.

Part of our forces left Fort Jefferson for Bismarckville, this morning. Gen. Grant left here to-day, at 12 o'clock, to join them.

The flag ship Benton took a trip towards Dixie to-day, to try her machinery.

The troops from St. Louis have not arrived yet, being detained by the ice in the river.

The weather is moderating and we expect the troops hourly.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, Jan. 15.—Gen. Grant and staff left for Fort Jefferson on the steamer Chancellor this morning; where they were joined by Gen. Paine's command. From there they marched for Mayfield, under command of Gen. Grant, and the advance column will probably reach Mayfield to-night.

The steamers D. A. January and Continental, which left St. Louis, with troops, on Monday, have not yet arrived here.

There is very heavy ice running in the Mississippi.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 15, 1862.

This morning Mr. Richmond of Schuyler, in offering the following resolutions, threw a bomb shell into the camp of the Democracy. They were as follows:

Resolved, That we hail with undissembled gratification the welcome intelligence of the recent change in the War Department by the appointment in the place of Simon Cameron, of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and cannot but regard the act as indicative of a determination by the Administration to put forth its utmost energies for the present rebellion by vigorous, energetic and Constitutional measures for the speedy restoration of the Constitution throughout the whole extent of our once happy and united republic.

Resolved, That the Administration shall pursue a constitutional course. In such of its measures as may be necessary to overcome and subdue insurgent, believing as we do that such a course will inspire confidence throughout the whole country that this desired result will be attained.

Mr. Richmond moved the adoption of the resolutions and the previous question, asked but withdrew it.

Mr. Anthony moved a reference to the Committee on Federal Relations. The ayes and noes were demanded, and while the roll was being called, Gen. Singleton, in explaining his vote, said he desired to know the antecedents of Mr. Stanton before endorsing him. He would vote for a reference.

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The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

We have a letter from Washington, written by a gentleman whose opportunities for knowing that whereof he affirms, are unsurpassed, in which the fear is expressed that the members of Congress will be unequal to the crisis—that is, that a majority of them have not that firmness and unselfish patriotism which will impel them to face the danger of unpopularity and defeat at home, as an anticipated result of a prompt, fearless and intelligent doing of their duty. "The conviction is as profound "as it is general," says the writer, "that "nothing but taxation heavy enough to "satisfy capitalists that we mean to pay the "interest on our fast accumulating debt, "and heavy enough also to create a sink-"ing fund which will be a guaranty of the "ultimate payment of the principal, can "save our armies from defeat and disgrace, "and the national interests of the country "from ruin. But action does not follow "conviction. Messrs. A, B, C and D are "candidates for re-election next November, "and are afraid that a vote for a tax will de-"feat them in caucus or before the people. "E, F and G expect to be in the Senate, "and they too must keep their sails so "trimmed as not to lose the popular breeze. "A few more think that war is not so bad a "thing after all, and it is not well to con-"clude it in a hurry. Are not contracts "abundant in war times? Still others be-"lieve, they know not why, that there is a "way not yet discovered in which our six "hundred thousand men can be fed, "clothed, armed, transported and fought "without money—that bits of printed "paper with a signature or two "attached, representing no solid value, "immediate or prospective, will do the "work and keep the tax gatherer—always "a hateful ogre—away from the dear "people's doors. And all these, and those "whom they represent in and out of Con-"gress, will defeat any sufficient bill which "the real economists and statesmen will "mature."

This information, unwelcome though it is, and arguing, as it does, a very low political and moral status in the two Houses, accords so well with what we have before heard, that we are afraid our informant is not mistaken. It will be lucky for these time-serving, popularity seeking representatives if he is. We believe that the people now want their leaders to deal honestly with them—to expose all the dangers, present or lurking, like the villain in tragedy, in the background, that they must encounter—to point out and fairly estimate the weight of the burdens that they must bear to carry the Government triumphantly and honorably through the terrible struggle of the year. In this matter of finance, especially, they demand publicity and fearlessness. "Tell us," they say, "what we must do. Keep "nothing back. Let us have no quackery "in what should be a plain mat-"ter of business that, any of us, "when it is properly presented, can under-"stand. We know that war is expensive "—that it is not carried on without money. "But this is our Government, our war, our "country. We are willing to pay what is "demanded. But don't cheat us. Do not "pile up evils for another period by fearing "to tell us all the truth, and by refusing to "take us into your confidence." This, we believe, is the language that the people hold—the honest speaking of patriotism that will not shrink from a full performance of its duty. The Congress now in session will do well to give heed!

IS TREASON GUILT?

There is no greater crime than revolt from just authority, and no guilt deeper and blacker than the guilt of treason to a mild and good Government. The opinion of all men in every age, and the voice of Heaven itself, unite in affixing to such guilt and crime the severest penalties and most lasting infamy. And yet for various reasons, growing out of our larger liberties, the asserted sovereignty of individual States, and the persistent and able advocacy of secession theories and practices through many years by ambitious and designing men, the judgment of too many has been misled, and their eyes blinded to the dark and wicked nature of this great rebellion.

There has been from the beginning of this conspiracy, and exists now in too many minds, a readiness to regard the whole matter of secession, as only one more phase of Popular Government; a new mode of changing rulers; somewhat more expensive and dangerous than the modes hitherto in use, but none the less in accordance with the fundamental principles of our institutions, and every way right and proper.

Many seem to regard it as simply a new kind of political campaign, with two parties struggling as usual for power, and the contest being carried on by armed instead of unarmed citizens, and to be decided by the bullet instead of the ballot. To men with these views there is no treason and no guilt in the principles or conduct of these Southern leaders and their men. If they should fail in their plans and be defeated, they should always be treated as men who have been contending nobly and bravely for what they thought justice and honor. They have only substituted in politics a conspiracy for a caucus; the machinery of an army for that of a party; and when overcome they are to be left as at the end of every political campaign, secure in lives and property, guarded and preserved in all constitutional rights the same as other good citizens; and indeed it would not be unwise to show them rather more favor, treat them with marked indulgence, and a somewhat partial kindness, that some few prejudices they seem to have, and some slight frowardness, may be subdued and forever removed.

And even while the great conflict is going on, and they to insure success stop at no atrocity, and recoil from no crime, yet it is better not to strike them too hard blows; we had best do all gently, for otherwise we might rouse their passions; might do them injuries they could never forget or forgive; might breed in their loving hearts feelings of hate and revenge; and all this being done, how could we ever live together again in peace and harmony? How could their lion ever lie down with our lamb?

It might nevertheless be well for all who think thus to consider for a moment whether a rebellious power that strikes with all its force at the Nation's life; that drives back every friendly advance with scorn and hate; that rejects all fair offers with contempt and derision; that breaks in pieces with wild joy the bonds of union; and flings back in your faces all the rights and guards of your Constitution, and will none of them; whether such a foe in such temper is to be wooed with soft speeches, won back by kind treatment, and bound again to obedience and loyalty by silken cords of love; or, whether it must not be beaten under with an iron rod, seized and overcome by the armed and resistless hand of power.

It is also well not to forget that rebellion is crime, and treason guilt of the deepest dye. That crime must be seized and guilt must be punished. And yet they who hold the scales and bear the sword, instead of making the law a terror, and justice an avenger against these rebels, seem to be backward in taking their property or condemning their lives. There stand the entrenched traitors, strong in arms and insolent in defiance; and here lie the defenders of the Nation, invincible in the righteousness of their cause, but find no will or no means to smite down and trample under foot the wicked and defiant foe. But heart and strength are found to hope and pray treason may see the error of his way and repent; rebellion may be converted and do better; crime and guilt confess and be forgiven; and in the meantime let it be our pleasing duty to see that they do as themselves as little harm as may be [illegible]

ness; and rest on our arms, while we are careful that none of their domestic institutions are destroyed, and none of their colored servants lost.

CERTAIN CONSOLATIONS.

Illinois this year will, if that State Convention, in the plenitude of its power, does not reverse the order of the seasons, realize enough from the crop of sorghum to be planted, to pay for all the sugar that will be used in the State; she will grow cotton enough, if there is no failure to get seed, to supply domestic consumption of woven fabrics; she ought to make wine enough to reduce the price of the commoner sorts to forty cents a gallon; and if to her was awarded the contract of feeding the army, she could supply the bread, beef and pork and have a large surplus to spare. We wish we could say that she will grow wool enough to make a sack for every man and boy and a yellow flannel petticoat for every woman and girl living on her soil. We ought at least to raise hemp enough to hang home-made traitors, and flax enough to mix with our cotton, according to the latest process. She will ship lead enough from her Galena mines to kill every secessionist in Secessia, admitting, even, that each son-of-a-gun will carry off as many bullets as a grizzly bear. And if our banks were in full blast, the Government could put them in commission and they would supply paper money enough, just as good and a great deal cheaper than that of New England, to carry on the war. These are consolations neither few nor unimportant.

THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

The all-powerful delegation of the Kentucky State Government, now in Washington, is composed of the following gentlemen; Hon. John F. Fisk, President of the Senate and acting Lieutenant Governor; Senators T. F. Marshall and J. K. Goodloe; Representatives G. P. Webster and John B. Huston; and Adjutant General Finnell. As stated in the Kentucky papers, at the time of their departure, their mission is "to impress upon the President the necessity of conforming to the Constitution in "the carrying on of the Government." The old adage should be changed a bit, to read —"Kentucky rules the hour."

BORING FOR THE SIMPLES.

If there is any man in Congress weak enough to consent to the issue of Treasury Notes of the denomination of two and three dollars, he should be instantly bored for the simples, and sent home. Yet our dispatches say that the Committee of Ways and Means is seriously entertaining a proposition to do that very thing. Has paper money banking eaten out the common sense, as slavery has consumed the conscience of the Nation?

Doings of the Bank Committees.

The Bank Committees from Boston, New York and Philadelphia had several protracted conferences with the Committee of Ways and Means. The first scheme of financial relief they proposed was for the Government to throw its bonds on the market and sell them for what they would fetch. The second was for the Government to borrow of the banks the amount it needed, and to hypothecate its bonds as security for the loan, the banks to be at liberty to sell the bonds for what they would bring if the loan was not punctually paid. The Committee of Ways and Means, through Mr. Spaulding, objected to any and every form of "shinning" by Government through Wall or State streets, to begin with; objected to the knocking down of Government stocks to 75 or 80 cents on the dollar, the inevitable result of throwing a new and large loan on the market; modestly claimed for Treasury notes as much virtue of par value as the notes of banks which have suspended specie payment possess, and which yet freely circulate in the trade of the North, and finished with firmly refusing to assent to any scheme which should permit a speculation by bankers in the Government securities, and particularly any scheme which should double the public debt of the country, and double the expenses of the war, by damaging the credit of the Government to the extent of fifty per cent. by sending it to "shin" for money through the shaving shops of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. He affirmed his conviction as a banker and a legislator, that it was the lawful policy as well as the manifest duty of the Government to legalize as tender its fifty million issue of small Treasury notes and to add to this stock of legal tender immediately one hundred millions more. He knew that this financial measure would carry the country through the war and save its credit and its dignity; at the same time he should insist upon a direct taxation, abundantly ample to pay the interest of every dollar of the public obligation, and to give this generation a clear show of the speedy liquidation of the National debt.

Antedeluvian Trees.

We saw, a few days since, two remarkable specimens of petrified trees from Pike's Peak. They belong to the University of Chicago, and so far as our knowledge extends, though a young institution, it has the finest and largest specimens of the antedeluvian forests with which we are acquainted. One is lost in his own thoughts, while attempting to grasp the vast revolutions which have passed over our planet since these immense trees grew upon the mountains, hundreds of ages before Adam dwelt in the garden of Eden.

While the change to stone is complete the structure of the wood is as perfectly preserved as if no change had occurred. The petrifying agent was Silica, and it may be seen incrusting some portions of the surface in white and blue globules.

From the curvature of the annual rings of growth, we judge the tree from which these specimens come to have been at least fourteen feet in diameter, and their number and thickness indicate that it must have required about one thousand and six hundred years to grow to that size. The larger specimen of the two is over nine feet in circumference at the base, on which it stands nearly erect, and is five feet and a half high, and weighs one ton and a half (3000 pounds.) The other specimen is nearly as long, weighing half as much, and is nearly uniform in size from end to end, while the larger specimen tapers from the base to about half the size at the top.

The species to which these wonderful specimens belong has probably been long extinct, but they appear to resemble very closely in every respect the California redwood; and for a public institution of learning they constitute a most beautiful and lasting monument of the primeval pre-Adamic forest to which they belonged. They are well worthy of the attention of the curious and the scientific.

The Strength of the Army.

It is questioned whether the actual number of Federal troops in the field exceed 550,000, as the reports of the Governors of States would seem to indicate this number as more correct than that of 660,000, stated by the Secretary of War. New York, credited by Mr. Cameron with 100,200 men, by the report of Governor Morgan, allowing for discharges, deaths, and prisoners, has about 89,000. She has 14,500 more yet encamped in the State, however. Ohio is credited by Mr. Cameron with 81,205; Governor Dennison says she has furnished 77,844, of which 31,679 are within her own limits. Pennsylvania is credited with 94,760; Governor Curtin says her number is 93,577, not making any allowances for discharges, deaths, &c., which may reduce the number to the neighborhood of 80,000. Pennsylvania, however, has 16,038 yet encamped on her own soil. Illinois is credited with 80,000, though the Adjutant General only claims 66,000, which is 21,500 more than her share of half a million. Wisconsin is also placed much higher than the truth. So also of Michigan and Iowa. Massachusetts is set down as having furnished 26,700 volunteers. The Governor shows the equivalent of about twenty-seven regiments, and the allowance for losses and discharges would, therefore, no doubt bring the number very much below the Secretary's figure. We have, however, men enough, if properly moved, to crush out the rebellion speedily.

A New Weapon of Destruction.

There is at present on exhibition and trial at the Government Arsenal in Washington, a novel instrument of death, in the shape of a revolving rifle or cannon. Its construction is as follows: There are eighteen rifled barrels placed parallel to and equi-distant from a centre shaft, with open breech, and revolving similar to the old Allen revolver. By the application of a beveled gear, these barrels are put in motion.

The charge is inserted into the open breech while passing a small hopper or receptacle at one side, and opposite the center shaft. One man turns a crank while other feeds in the prepared charges, and as each barrel passes the hammer directly above the centre shaft, [illegible]

Minie ball weighing one and a half ounces on its mission of destruction. The range of this gun is two miles, and may be discharged with ordinary working at the rate of forty balls a minute. The gun is set to a particular point and set at work; its range will not vary while in operation, and the accuracy with which it throws its projectiles is truly wonderful.

The whole weight of the gun, mounted upon wheels, is only six hundred pounds, rendering its management upon the field perfectly easy either by hand or horse.

Gen. Lane will take two of these revolving guns with his expedition.

The chief use of the gun will be to work against artillery; in this capacity it will be an effective and fearful weapon.

Cairo Contracts.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

Quartermaster-General Meigs has preferred charges against Capt. Reuben P. Hatch, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. He is accused of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," in having last December, at Chicago, paid for 500,000 feet of lumber the excessive rate of $16 a thousand, although he knew that a charge of fraud in the matter was pending against one Wilcox, his clerk and agent at the time.

Ten dollars per 1,000 feet was somewhat above the market price, but it cannot fairly be called excessive or exorbitant. The rates at the time were $8.75@9.50 per thousand. We do not believe that any part of the excess found its way into Mr. Hatch's pocket, whom we believe to be an honest man. He may have made a bad bargain for the Government, but we are quite confident that he did not obtain a cent by the transaction.

Is the Convention Legally Organized?

The Springfield *Journal* raises the question whether the Constitutional Convention is legally organized, inasmuch as the delegates were sworn only to support the Constitution of the United States, whereas the act of the Legislature prescribed the form of an oath which was not taken. The Convention has, indeed, since its organization, resolved that acts of the Legislature have no binding force upon a sovereign Convention of the people, but before the Convention was organized these acts were in force as much as at the election when delegates were chosen. The *Journal*, therefore, sums up that the Convention, "not having complied with the law, is not yet a legally organized body, competent to do the work for which the people have called it together."

Health of the Army.

The report of the Medical Board states that the sanitary condition of the United States army is, in general, eminently satisfactory. It declares the fever which has, to a considerable extent, prevailed in the camps, under the name of typhoid fever, is evidently of a malarious origin, having been most effectually checked when treated as malarial, with quinine and mercury. The cases are not what is generally known as typhoid fever in the Northern States. The Board suggests the means of preventing disease of this sort—namely, sufficient space for quarters; proper discretion in allotment of time for drill; the rigid enforcement of cleanliness; and diversion of the mind by gymnastic and other sports.

Sanitary Report of the Western Department.

The Western Sanitary Commissioners of the army, at St. Louis, publish a report of the hospitals for the period between August 11th and January 1st. The number of patients admitted in that period to the general and post hospitals at St. Louis, were 8,676; of whom 532 had died, and 1,407 remained at the close of the report. Other hospitals near St. Louis contained on January 1st, 1,044 patients; the hospital at Rolla, 1,468; and hospitals (not including quarters,) along the line of the Pacific railroad, contained 1,340. It thus appears that the total number of cases under treatment on the 1st of January in all the hospitals, were 5,259. The Commissioners say it should be remembered that generally it is the *very sick* who are sent from the camp and regimental hospitals to the general hospitals. Of the number admitted to the latter, eighty-four were in a dying condition, and died soon afterwards. This has increased the per centage of deaths in the general hospitals beyond what it would otherwise have been. The report concludes:

It may be added that the Western Sanitary Commission is assiduously engaged in collecting all *facts* of interest in a sanitary and medical point of view, which are being arranged, classified and recorded, in a tabular form, for future reference and use. In addition to giving physical aid and comfort to the sick and wounded soldiers of our Western army, they design publishing regular monthly reports of admissions, discharges and deaths in the hospitals of this city and vicinity. They are gratified to see the interest which the condition of the soldiers has awakened in the heart of the community, and will be happy to give information to all who desire it, at the rooms of the Commission, in the hospital, corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets.

Charges Against Gen. Benham.

The following is a copy of the letter disposing for the present of the charges against Gen. Benham:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1862.

Brigadier Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

Major General McClellan directs me to say that the charges filed by you against Brigadier General Benham cannot be sent to trial until the state of military operations will permit a court martial to be convened, and the witnesses now in active service in the field to attend to it. As soon as this can be done he will appoint a court. The delay is unavoidable, but as the charges are too grave to be dismissed, they must be reserved for trial when the convenience of the service will permit.

I am, &c., respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS, Adjt. Gen'l.

☞ We learn from the Evansville *Journal* that some soldiers had been engaged in quarrying stone for some time past in the vicinity of Carsville, Ky., but on the opposite side of the river. Finding themselves getting short of provisions, they dispatched a small party to Carrsville to lay in a fresh supply. A squad of rebel cavalry dropped into the village about the same time, and 'gobbled up' the Union troops. Deeming an explanation necessary, several of the citizens visited the camps across the river to demonstrate that they were entirely innocent of any complicity in the surprise of the Federal troops. Their explanations appear to have been unsatisfactory, for they were immediately placed under arrest, and are now held as hostages for the return of the Union prisoners. The rebel scouting parties still have entire control of the whole country between Hendersen and Smithland, and are likely to have for many days to come, judging from present appearances.

☞ The West Pointers of high rank who have commanded our armies do not mean that the rebels shall be too severely whipped. They are not for secession or disunion; they want the Union restored; but they are even more solicitous that slavery shall emerge unharmed from the contest it has most wantonly, perfidiously provoked. They are willing the rebels shall be whipped enough to make them ready to compromise, but not that they shall be so thrashed as to be compelled to surrender at discretion. And if we could have a war all expense and little or no fighting, until the loyal States should be exhausted, discouraged, disgusted, and ready to buy a peace of Jeff. Davis by almost any possible surrender, they would be still better suited.

☞ A miserable nigger calling himself Charles Wesley Browning, and claiming the charities of people for injuries he claims to have received in Missouri, is humbugging the people of Iowa with his story, which the papers expose as being a lie from beginning to end. The Davenport *Gazette*, Hines County *Register*, Dubuque *Times*, and papers at Cedar Rapids, Anamosa and other places, have in turn exposed him, and still he imposes upon people and is carrying on a very extensive game of fraud. Look out for the black face of Charles Wesley Browning—a villain at large upon the charitable public.

☞ The Lancers, at Detroit, despite all that has been said about them, seem to be getting along very well. The papers of Tuesday announce that on the day previous two hundred of the men enlisted came down from camp to receive the lances that have thus far been finished. After receiving them, the companies paraded the streets, and with their new uniforms and lances, with red and white pennons streaming in the wind, presented a decidedly gay appearance.

☞ The case of ex-Treasurer McKinney, of Michigan, charged with fraud upon the State finances, has been fully argued before the Supreme Court, at Lansing, and on Monday was submitted to the Court for its decision. The merits of the case did not enter into the argument at all, the exceptions taken up being wholly upon legal points. Those who heard the argument pronounce it to have been able upon both sides.

☞ The virtuous Louisville *Journal* enters a feeble protest against the traitorous proceedings of the Breckinridge Democratic Convention at Indianapolis. The *Journal* fears such conventions will divide and distract the Northern conservatives.

☞ The Dubuque *Times* denies that the branches of the State Bank are paying out depreciated currency to persons having checks or drafts upon them.

☞ Col. George K. Steele of the 43d Indiana regiment has resigned. The regiment is at Camp Calhoun, Ky.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Financial Measures for the Army to Act Upon—Tax Bill, Tariff and Currency—Secretary Welles again—All hands after the Thieves—The Case of Benjamin Stark—Debate Between Trumbull and Bayard.

[From our own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, January 12, 1862.

Much unnecessary jargon is being poured out against Congress for its hesitation to act on financial matters. The fact is, Congress cannot fill the Treasury—*the army can.* Congress *can* put into the vaults a few cubic yards, more or less, of treasury note chaff. But I do not wonder that members hesitate to do so. The country can well afford to await the utmost deliberation in the premises. Let our generals have the last possible moment of time in which to save the country and restore at once its moral, political and financial soundness. It is for them to do it, if it be done at all. Six hundred thousand soldiers have been given them; everything which could be asked or desired, to make up military efficiency, has been lavished upon them. When General McClellan came here, we had no cavalry or artillery, or comparatively none, and our great power at sea had not in a single case been called in requisition. Since then, *eighty-one* thousand cavalry (not sixty thousand) have been brought into the field, and artillery to match; and wherever our ships have been ordered to go and destroy the enemy's works, they have done it. Still the army, which has grown from an anaconda to a leviathan, remains torpid and motionless. Even Xerxes did better than this, with his half million of vagabond Asiatics. But let us wait and see what comes of Burnside's expedition. We have been told in several official communications to Congress that "it is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people is equal to the emergency." Perhaps it is. The statement is being tested. Let us wait and see. Meanwhile warm and damp weather has set in. Washington has been, for two days, shut up in a dense London fog, and I am told that the roads, on the other side of the river, are becoming bad.

As to the financial measures of Congress, there need be no doubts about the passage of an adequate tax bill, but such a measure cannot be prepared in a day. No considerable amount of revenue can be expected from duties on imports. The Morrill tariff insured us against that for the present. If, however, a few hundred millions are added to the paper currency, that difficulty will be obviated, and our imports will be so heavy that we shall need two Morrill tariffs—one to protect manufacturers and miners, and the other to protect farmers and lumbermen. Prices are going up at the rate of half per cent. per day in anticipation of the new additions to the currency. When we enter upon the full tide of Government paper, how long will it be ere the price of wheat in New York will be higher than in Liverpool? Doubtless Mr. Morrill will then come forward with a tariff on breadstuffs for the protection of the Northwest. He is certainly one of the most obliging gentlemen in Congress, and, except on the subject of tariffs, one of the most enlightened.

The case of Secretary Welles is really very painful. I am informed, on the best authority, that he has been using every effort to make Morgan refund his ill-gotten gains, and that Morgan at one time promised to do so, but has now refused, or at least failed to fulfil his promise. The Secretary is old and pliable, and has been too yielding, perhaps too confiding and too little skilled in the business of his Department. No one can sit in his office and talk with him five minutes without being impressed with his simplicity and candor. He is a little above the medium height; has a pleasing and intelligent countenance, being much better looking than the prints and portraits which you see in shop windows; and wears a long greay beard and grey wig. He is decidedly a gentleman of the old school, and looks as though he had been preserved in crumbs, so soft and harmonious are his wrinkles. Still he is far from being an aged man. The only thing which seems not susceptible of an explanation consistent with the honesty of the Secretary, is the fact that when Morgan's receipts had reached $50,000, for two month's work, the Investigating Committee went to him (Welles) and laid the whole case before him, urging him to stop it at once. But no; the arrangement was continued until the sum of $95,000 (as is carefully estimated) had found its way to the pocket of the brother-in-law—a sum equal to a salary of $200,000 per annum, or more than *twice* that of the President, his whole Cabinet, the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, put together! All this, be it observed, was in a time of war and public danger, when the country *peculiarly* needed every dollar that could be raised. Now is Secretary Welles an honest man? Senator Hale, while condemning him the other day, admitted that he was. Senator Wilkinson thought he was not—observing with much force that men are to be judged by their *acts*, and not by the eulogies of admiring friends. I think that every member of Congress, if asked his opinion before this transaction became public, would have replied that he believed Secretary Welles to be one of the most perfectly upright men that ever held a seat in a Cabinet council.

The *Republican* of this morning comes out with a slip-shod defense, a good deal worse than none at all, attempting to show that the employment of Morgan saved the Government a great deal more than the sum he abstracted. At best, this is a matter of opinion, and the opinion of the Investigating Committee is exactly the opposite. It taxes the intelligence of the country to believe that there was not a competent man to be found in New York, or the whole Union, who would do the same work which Morgan was called to perform, for one-tenth or one twentieth of the money. Not even the marine corps will believe that yarn!

The spirit which has been aroused by this Morgan business should be a terror to evil doers. Somebody else's turn will come next. The Alexander Cummings business is less excusable than Secretary Welles's pet job, and the amount of money lost by it much greater. These two transactions are alike in the fact that regular United States officers were pushed aside to make room for outside favorites, but it appears that Morgan went forward with his work according to some kind of rules and regulations, while Cummings did not. Morgan bought ships with his money, so that the Government really has something to show for the expenditure, while Cummings squandered his for Scotch ale, straw hats, selected herring, pickled tongues, etc. It is strange, when we reflect upon it, that he did not spend the whole quarter of a million for green spectacles.

I infer that that astute chap, the Government censor, suppressed my telegraph notice of Col. Craig's charges against Gen. Ripley. The specific charges are, that Ripley altered an official paper of his (Craig's) for the purpose of inducing Secretary Floyd to sign an order allowing Ripley to go to Japan, in the U. S. steamer Niagara, and thence through Asia and Europe, receiving mileage and double commutation allowances for fuel and quarters the whole distance; he (Ripley) having drawn $5,000 on said order, and never accounted for the disbursement. As a reward for this feat and another of similar merit, Col. Craig thinks that Ripley was promoted over him to the head of the ordnance bureau.

It is rarely that we enjoy such a treat as was afforded to the Senate yesterday by Judge Trumbull, in demolishing Bayard's pettifogging argument in favor of the right of Benjamin Stark of Oregon to be sworn in as a member. Bayard had spoken nearly an hour, and Sumner rose to reply with a legal argument, in which he made a complete failure, leaving his case worse than he found it. Bayard rejoined very adroitly, although having the worst side of the case to defend. Trumbull then rose, and in the space of five minutes had Bayard and his client reduced to mince meat, showing that the argument of the former would compel him to admit a convicted felon, or a negro, or a Guy Fawkes, who should come loaded with combustibles to blow up the Capitol and all its inmates. The demolition of the Delaware Senator was so sudden and dexterous that the Senate and galleries shook with laughter. The affidavits impeaching Stark's loyalty are of the most direct and positive character. It is very doubtful whether he is admitted to the seat of the loyal and devoted Baker.

THE ILLINOIS STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From our Special Reporter.]
SPRINGFIELD, January 14, 1862.

In reply to a resolution, a letter, together with two tabular statements, was received from the Auditor, laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. The Auditor, in his letter, signified the names of three banks only that had provided for the redemption of their notes, namely:

Mechanics Bank, Hardin;
Reaper's Bank, Fairfield;
Union Bank, Benton.

The first business in order was the resolution appointing the Chicago *Staats Zeitung* as one of the journals in which the proceedings were to be published. An attempt was made to order the main question, which failed.

Mr. Brooks of Quincy moved a substitute to the effect that the Secretary of the Convention be ordered to indicate one Republican and one Democratic German newspaper in the State to which the same terms should be offered as to the *Register* and *Journal*.

Mr. Thornton moved to reconsider the vote of the Convention yesterday appointing printers.

Mr. Burr moved to lay the original motion and substitute on the table.

Lost—Ayes, 32; noes, 37.

Mr. Stinson moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the main question being now put, Mr. Brooks's substitute was adopted—ayes, 36; noes, 34. So the *Staats Zeitung* not only triumphed for itself, but carried a Democratic colaborer with it. I have been particular in giving a somewhat extended account of this little controversy, to show our German friends how savagely they are hated and treated by the Democracy, in a Convention composed of two-thirds Democrats.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S LETTER.

The following letter was received from the Commissary General, read, and referred to the Committee on Militia and Military Affairs:

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 14, 1862.

Hon. WM. A. HACKER, President of the Constitutional Convention:

SIR: In answer to your resolution of the 10th inst. calling on me for information in relation to outstanding contracts for supplies in my Department, I have the honor to report that I have no commissary stores contracted for and not yet received, but have special contracts to supply by the ration with W. A. Davis at Carrollton, with Joseph Utley at Dixon, and with C. W. Webster at Shawneetown.

Mr. Webster supplies by purchasing on the market until relieved by the United States Commissary—price of complete ration at Dixon is 18 cents, State credit; at Carrollton, 18 cents formerly, now 20 cents, State credit.

Mr. Webster, at Shawneetown, is or will be removed in a few days, and probably the contractors at both the other points.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Com. General Illinois.

EULOGISTIC RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Fuller, from the special Committee to draft resolutions in reference to the deceased Senator, Stephen A. Douglas, offered the following, with the recommendation that they be taken up and made the special order for Thursday next at 3 o'clock. The report of the Committee was adopted:

WHEREAS, On the 3d day of June, A. D. 1861, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, then United States Senator from Illinois, departed this life; and

WHEREAS, The deceased Senator, though scarcely attaining middle age, had by long years of devoted and distinguished labor in the service of this State and of the Nation, as a statesman achieved the highest eminence, and as a man endeared himself to the people of the whole country, and especially of his adopted State: and

WHEREAS, Since his death no deliberative body of representatives of the people of Illinois has hitherto assembled:

Be it, therefore, by the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention assembled, Resolved, That in the death of Stephen A. Douglas, in the prime of life, in the maturity of his powers, and in the midst of an illustrious career, we are called upon to deplore not only an irreparable loss to his family and personal friends, but in the present exigencies of the country a public calamity.

And be it further Resolved, That the public life of Senator Douglas presents the record of a powerful intellect, a profound mastery of public affairs, a far reaching sagacity, a strong and vigorous eloquence and wonderful skill in debate, an indomitable will, fearless independence, and the purest and most exalted patriotism, together with an even temper, a generous heart and a spotless integrity, repeated in his private life and personal character.

And be it further Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, while it is admitted the labors of the great American Senator as embodied in the history of his country are of themselves memorials to his fame, "which the world will not willingly let die," it is but an act of justice that a suitable monument should be erected to his memory; and it is therefore, by this Convention to the next General Assembly recommended that an appropriation be made for that purpose.

And be it further Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted by the President of this Convention to the family of the distinguished dead; and that as a further mark of respect, this Convention do now adjourn.

Suggestive resolutions now came pouring in, and were appropriately referred. The committee on law reform were instructed to inquire as to the propriety of abolishing Grand Juries; no banks of issue to be allowed in the State; to prohibit the Legislature from establishing courts of jurisdiction inferior to circuit courts, except Justices' courts; to provide for the election of an Attorney General; Supreme Court to consist of five Judges, to hold their office for ten years, salary $1,800 per annum; to abolish voting by ballot and revive the *viva voce* system; to elect Sheriffs for three years and allow them to be re-elected once only; to district the State into fifteen judicial circuits, and limit Judges' salaries to $1,500; to increase the lower branch of the General Assembly to one hundred members, and the Senate to thirty; calling on the Secretary of State and the Auditor for a full statement of the income of their offices; requiring a statement from the Auditor as to the condition of bonds now in a state of liquidation; to restrict grand juries to cases of felony; to create courts of common pleas in the several counties in the State, Judges to hold office during good behavior; no special act of incorporation to be made by the Legislature; to elect District Attorneys in every county; all laws of the General Assembly to be printed and distributed before they take effect; tax on civil suits to pay Judges' salaries; and other resolutions of like character.

CLERKS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Manning moved that the committees be authorized to employ clerks at the rate of not less than $4.00 per day.

Mr. Wentworth thought clerks were not needed at this time.

Mr. Manning thought otherwise. All committees did not, perhaps, but the Judiciary Committee did.

Mr. Ferry moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and it was so referred.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Wentworth introduced a resolution asking a Constitutional enactment giving laborers a prior lien to secure wages. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Law Reform to provide that all persons of sane mind should be competent witnesses.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. Hacker's resolution declaring that the writ of *habeas corpus* should never be suspended in Illinois, was referred to the Committee on Bill of Rights.

REPORTING AND PRINTING.

Mr. Orme introduced a resolution appointing A. E. and W. H. Drapier and L. L. Walbridge official reporters, and they came forward and were sworn in. The resolution also provides that they shall be paid $50 per day, and the newspapers, *Register* and *Journal*, of this place, and two German papers, to be selected to publish the proceedings, at $2 per column, nonpareil type.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

A communication was received in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to printing and binding.

Cost of printing for ten years	$100,765
" binding " "	78,102
Total	$178,867

There had been purchased 1,000 copies Purple's Statutes; 3,000 copies Scales's Treaties; 500 Beecher's and Breeze's Reports; 300 copies Freeman's Digest.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. Thornton moved that the Convention go into Committee of the Whole on article third of the present State Convention—the Legislative Department—which was agreed to, Mr. Thornton in the Chair. Sec. 1 was adopted without a division, and reads as follows:

"The legislative authority of the State shall be "vested in a General Assembly; which shall con-"sist of a Senate and House of Representatives, "both to be elected by the people.

Section 2 was amended by striking out the words "one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight" and inserting the current year; as amended it reads as follows:

SEC. 2. The first election for Senators and Representatives shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and thereafter elections for members of the General Assembly shall be held once in "two years on the Tuesday next after the "first Monday in November, in each and every "county, at such places therein as may be provided "by law."

A motion was made on the Democratic side of the House to substitute August for November, and carried along with one-third of the delegates. Another motion, changing the time to October, had many friends. An amendment was also offered proposing annual sessions, but it had few friends.

There seems to be a general disposition among delegates to amend the Constitution only so far as is absolutely necessary, and to this end have been the principal speeches made in the Convention to-day.

Some progress was made with the third section, but pending the discussion the Committee arose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

STATE CREDIT.

Mr. Wentworth called up Gen. Williams's letter, which had been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. He read the letter, and commented at some length on the condition of affairs which compelled the State officers to pay two or three cents more per ration by "State credit" than by gold and silver. He asked by what authority State officers made contracts to pay in "State credit," when the law was imperative that nothing but gold or silver should be paid out from the Treasury.

Mr. Joslyn thought the gentleman from Cook was premature in his action and insinuations, and begged that the whole subject should be carefully examined into coolly and fairly.

The report was finally referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE LOCATION OF THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

The Voice of Michigan in Favor of Chicago.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
LANSING, Mich., Jan. 12, 1862.

Deeming that the subject matter of the following resolutions will interest the readers of THE TRIBUNE, I take pleasure in transmitting them to you for publication. The resolutions were introduced by Hon. Jas. H. Joy, of Detroit, on Saturday, and passed the House by a unanimous vote. They now await the action of the Senate. There is no doubt in regard to their adoption by that body, as they express the very decided opinion of the people of Michigan, relative to the great necessity of a national armory in the Northwest, and the unquestionable advantages that Chicago presents as a location. The Legislature of this State, in expressing its opinion, has laid aside all selfish considerations, and taken a broad and magnanimous view of the subject; and Mr. Joy deserves many thanks for having given direction to the generous spirit that prevails in the Legislature, and among our people, upon this question. The joint resolutions read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That, there being in the country but one Government manufactory of arms, and that almost upon the seaboard, it is both expedient and important that another should be established in some point in the North-west, easily accessible from all parts of this great section of the country, and that the Senators of this State in Congress be and they are hereby instructed, and its Representatives are requested, to exert all their proper influence to procure the establishment of an armory by the General Government, at some point in the Northwestern States.

Resolved, That, for accessibility from all sections, both by land and water, and also in other respects, Chicago presents advantages over any other locality in the Northwest, and which clearly designate that city, or its immediate vicinity, as the most eligible place for the location of such a manufactory by the Government.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress.

DIED—At Pilot Knob, Mo., on the morning of Jan. 9, 1862, after a short but severe illness, Lieut. Arthur Lee Bailhache, Adjutant of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in the 23d year of his age.

The deceased was the youngest son of the late Judge John Bailhache, of Alton, Ill. His gallant behavior on the field of Fredericktown was recognized by his commander in the official report of that battle.

HEADQUARTERS, 38TH REG'T ILL. VOLS.,
PILOT KNOB, MO., January 9, 1862.

Order No. 24.]

It has become the painful duty of the undersigned to announce to the regiment the death of Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur Lee Bailhache. To the officers and men of this regiment any eulogium on the character of deceased would be superfluous. As a man, he was noble, generous and true; as an officer he was faithful and energetic in the discharge of his duties; as a soldier, he was without fear and without reproach. If he had a fault, none could see it; his virtues were visible in every personal and official relation. Long will we mourn the loss of this young officer. His example may be followed with advantage by all young men. To the relatives and friends of the deceased, let us extend our heartfelt sympathies.

W. P. CARLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

☞ Col. Stuart's regiment at Kalamazoo is full, and will soon be ordered into active service.

"ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT MANŒUVERS OF THE WAR."

The Late Affair at Bath, Va.—A Letter from the Chicago Yates Phalanx.

In our caption we use the phrase employed in a telegraph dispatch, of the Associated Press from Washington, on the 11th inst., referring to the affair at Bath, Virginia, three days previous. If our readers "don't see it," the fault is not theirs, or ours. We append the following sketch of the skirmish, advance, and retreat, from the pen of a young soldier of the Yates Phalanx, which will be read with interest:

HANCOCK, VA., Jan. 8th, 1862.

You have no doubt heard of our retreat across the Potomac last Friday. With three of my comrades, I was doing picket duty the night previous, as an advance guard. At 12 o'clock, as we were seated conversing, we were suddenly aroused by the clanking of sabres, and the galloping of cavalry. We speedily made for the bush. The moon was shining brightly and rendered objects distinctly visible upon the snow covered ground. The rebels came down the road at full gallop; we received them with a volley, killing one man and two horses. Immediately they fired, killing one of our number and gave us chase. They followed us to the second pickets who were stationed behind a sort of breastwork—six of us altogether—we made a stand. Our firing had aroused the camp, who turned out to receive the rebels and gave them three volleys when they retreated. We did not learn the extent of their loss. Companies A, B and C of the 39th Illinois (Yates Phalanx) arrived from camp at 10 o'clock Friday morning. A detachment consisting of twenty men from each company, and thirty of our cavalry, started for the enemy's camp. After marching ten miles we came suddenly upon their pickets, all cavalry, drove them in, and came in sight of their camp. The rebels numbered 400 infantry and 200 cavalry, well mounted, armed and equipped. Our force was of course too small to cope with them, and as they advanced we retreated in double quick time. On our return, we heard heavy firing in the direction of Bath, and when we arrived at camp we learned that both was in our hands. There were three companies of the 39th Illinois and the 84th Pennsylvania, Col. Murry, in camp, the latter never having had a gun in their hands till the day before, when they crossed the Potomac under orders. We were soon marching in the direction of Bath. Our scouts brought us information that the rebels were within two miles of our camp. Upon this information the 84th Pennsylvania ran away, companies A and C went towards Bath, so as to cover and protect the movements of our forces on their retreat, and stationed themselves upon a hill-top overlooking and commanding the road in that direction. We were no sooner stationed than Captain Russell of our cavalry with four men came in at full gallop, pursued at a distance of about 50 yards by two of the rebel cavalry—who no sooner discovered us, than they drew rein and fired, wounding one of our number. We then fired two volleys and not a single man was left to tell the tale. Their screeches and howls of pain were horrible. Six horses were killed and four captured. From the hill top we could see the roads black with rebel forces—and discovering that no good could eventuate by holding the position—we left, and discovered the 84th Pennsylvania retreating in the distance. Arriving at the river, the rebel opened a heavy fire upon the town and the river, being forded at that time by the 84th. The water was deep up to the armpits and bitter cold. The rebels killed eight of the 84th, and captured nine of the 39th, the latter belonging to Company D. When we arrived at the other side—the Maryland side—our guns opened with hot shot and shell, and set fire to houses and barns on the Virginia side, and for a long time the sky was red with the glare of the burning buildings. Large masses of men were congregated upon the bank. We arrived at Hancock, dripping—the 84th nowhere to be seen—when the rebels opened upon us with their cannon, scattering dwellings right and left, and continued to do so until 12 o'clock. In the morning the 84th returned, and soon after the rebels appeared on the bank with a flag of truce—which proved to be a demand of Col. Ashley, of the rebel cavalry, for the surrender of Hancock. In the mean time Gen. Lander arrived and refused to surrender. Col. Ashley gave the inhabitants of Hancock one and a half hours to leave the town—and commenced the bombardment with five pieces of cannon. We replied with ten pieces and drove them back, and have heard nothing from them since. Another expedition across the river is preparing.

FIGHT AT PORT ROYAL.

Brilliant Exploit of Gen. Stevens—The Rebels Beaten.

[Special Correspondence of Philadelphia Press.]
PORT ROYAL, Jan. 5, 1862.

A very skilfully planned and skilfully executed little movement has just occurred here, which begins the new year in the pleasantest manner possible. Beaufort lies on the eastern side of Port Royal Island, and about ten miles north of it, on the Coosaw river, is Port Royal Ferry, which affords the best means of crossing from the island to the main. The rebels began entrenching themselves on the farther side of the Ferry; here they crossed whenever they visited Beaufort, previous to its occupation by our troops, and, since this has been prevented, they have established themselves conspicuously, in sight of our pickets, and attempted to command the navigation of the Coosaw river. Some two weeks ago they fired into the little steamer Mayflower, used for transporting purposes, and one man, in her convoy of small boats was killed.

The expedition consisted of six gunboats and five regiments, who proceeded to the scene of operations and crossed over. The account goes on to say:

Gen. Stevens now threw out skirmishers from all his regiments along the right of his line; he had between four and five miles to march, and a great part of the way across broken fields, over two creeks, amid bushes and thickets, and probably in the face of an enemy. His skirmishers soon drew fire from rebels concealed in the woods, about a mile to his right. Nearly the whole Michigan Eighth Regiment, under Col. Fenton, was thus engaged, when a heavy fire from field artillery was opened upon them. Under this fire, the regiment still advanced as skirmishers, and were fired into at last by musketry, which was not a hundred yards off, but completely under cover. The Michiganders returned the fire, scrambled through bushes, and tore their faces and hands with briers, dared the enemy to come out in the open field and show fight, and finally, when nobody came, retired in good order, but rapidly. They had lost one man killed and twelve wounded, including Major Watson. Their behavior was the subject of universal admiration from the navy and their own comrades in other regiments. No attempt was made to pursue them. Meanwhile, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania was pushing on in advance of the Michigan people, and, in consequence of *information afforded to Gen. Stevens by a negro,* deviated from the route originally proposed. It seems a trap had been prepared for them. A small body of about 400 rebels showed themselves outside of the woods, and endeavored to decoy the Fiftieth; behind them, and in the woods, could be seen, from the mastheads of the gunboats, as many as 2,000 troops drawn up in line. Had it not been for the negroes, Stevens would have known nothing of this force; as it was, he allowed the Fiftieth Pennsylvania to drive back the decoying party, but before it reached the larger force, lying in ambush, a well-aimed shell, from the vessels, burst in the advance party of the rebels, who broke and fled at once. After this, the gunboats proceeded to shell the woods, signals being constantly made them from shore of the progress of the skirmishing, and of the direction to be given to their guns. Every company of Federal troops carried flags, so that there was no danger of injuring our own men. The force of rebels in the woods was effectually dispersed by this shelling, which was remarkably accurate, and must have done great damage to the enemy. When the field was visited next day by some of our officers, it was covered with fragments of human bodies, and blood stood around in puddles, as if it had been a slaughter yard. No other opposition was offered to the advance of our troops, and the Seventy-ninth New York was sent on to the fort.

They advanced without flinching; meanwhile, however, the gunboats had been pouring a heavy fire into the battery; but it was still uncertain whether it had been abandoned, when the Seventy-ninth entered and ran up the American flag. Immediately two companies of pioneers and the whole Roundhead (Pennsylvania) regiment, Col. Leasure, crossed Port Royal Ferry on the ferry boats, as had been previously arranged, and set to work destroying the fort. They completely levelled the earth walls, burned the wood work, seized the solitary gun left behind, a bronze eighteen pounder marked Georgius Rex, and fired the buildings which had been used by the rebels for military purposes. The enemy's force had been entirely withdrawn at an early hour in the morning, and five guns removed. This was reported by the negroes.

While all this was occurring, the two gunboats, Seneca and Ellen, had come up from Broad river through a short cut, the Whale branch, into the Coosaw, and shelled an incomplete work of the enemy at Seabrook, two miles beyond Port Royal Ferry. After this was accomplished a body of 200 troops crossed under cover of their guns, from the island, and destroyed the work. The Seneca and Ellen then joined their consorts, and all five of our gunboats closed around our land force at the ferry while the complete destruction of the rebel battery was consummated.

It was long after nightfall before this was completed, and the flames of the burning buildings were answered in twenty different directions by the blazing cotton-houses, fired by the rebels, who thus proved that they expected to be driven still farther back, and were making preparations for defeat. Before midnight, General Stevens received a flag of truce, asking permission for the enemy to bury their dead. One hour was granted; but before the reply reached the rebel officer who bore the flag, he had galloped off. Whether the whole affair was a ruse or not, it is impossible to say. If in earnest, the loss of the enemy must have been large, or he would not have deemed it necessary to make the request. Some four or five bodies of the rebels were found and interred by our troops, and many more fragments of bodies seen lying on the fields.

The Orleans Princes Leave for Europe.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

The two Orleans Princes, while in town, were almost nightly the guests of some prominent citizen or other up town. It is said that they have resigned the places they have recently held on General McClellan's staff, and are making preparations to return to Europe. I cannot ascertain that any reason is assigned for this proceeding, apart from the apprehension of the Prince de Joinville that the United States is about to be embroiled with foreign powers, and that it is not desirable that his nephews should be in a position which might necessitate them, even in appearance, to take up arms against France, or an ally of France. This is a rather singular statement for the Prince to make, under the circumstances, but I have the best reasons for knowing it is not more singular than true.

The Last Military Shyster.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 9th.]

Col. Foster is stationed at Hudson, at the junction of the North Missouri and Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. He has a command of thirteen hundred men, infantry and cavalry. They are in good quarters, well clothed, are paid regularly and have a good time.

But they don't do anything—not even tend the switches at that pleasant station. The track of the North Missouri road was torn up within nine miles of Hudson two weeks ago—not a single rail, but miles of it. Bridges on both roads have been burned so near that you could see the smoke from the platform of the Hudson depot. Not a thing is done. This Colonel says it is *dangerous* to send out scouting parties, or to leave his camp for a reconnoissance even. He thinks it safer and pleasanter every way to stay in his quarters. And he's probably right.

But this Colonel is no fool. He has a business talent.

He very properly closed all the saloons in Hudson, a short time since. Two or three whisky sellers represented to him that the proceeding was rough on them and interfered with their legitimate trade. They offered him fifty dollars each for the privilege of selling. He took the money, and the whisky flows and Foster is ahead in pocket.

Nine slaves came into his camp. He put them into his guard-house and sent for their masters. He told these masters that they could have their niggers by paying him one hundred dollars for each adult slave and fifty dollars for each younger one. They did it. The slaves went into chains again and the money went into Col. Foster's pocket.

This may be all right, but we don't see it. Foster ought to be courtmartialed and cashiered. So ought half the military commanders who are playing about that State.

A southern climate makes of a rugged, energetic New Englander a lazy, shiftless apology for a man. It seems that Missouri affects a military commander in the same way.

We can't review all the eagled and starred afflictions of that jean-colored State; we can't print a Covode Report in a daily paper in war times, but we owe it to Foster to raise slightly the bushel which hides his beautiful light. Pass him round.

Naval Quartermaster at Cairo—"A Constant and True Friend of the South."

[From the St. Louis Republican, 11th.]

MR. EDITOR: I notice several puffs lately in the papers of Capt. Kountz, Quartermaster at Cairo, and as he is evidently seeking notoriety in several ways, I should like to know if he is the author of the following card, published in a New Orleans paper:

NEW ORLEANS, December 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the Daily True Delta:

My attention has been called to a handbill, posted during the night without signature, in which I am arraigned before the public for sentiments and actions entirely antagonistic to my feelings, and which I brand as false and malicious, and call upon the midnight assassin for the proof.

I have ever been a Democrat, varying only in 1856, by supporting Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, but being absent, did not vote. In the last Presidential campaign I supported Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, and have ever been a *constant and true friend of the South.*

[Signed] W. J. KOUNTZ,
Steamer City of Memphis.

Now, if this is the same man who was then the *true friend* of the South, would it not be well to inquire whether he has lost all the friendship he entertained at a time when the Union was scoffed at in New Orleans and the Pelican flag substituted for the National emblem in that city. INQUIRER.

Sutlers vs. Soldiers.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 12th.]

Senator Wilson spoke yesterday, in his place in the Senate, of "a man

—"one Cyrus Seymour, who, with the consent of the Secretary of War, was appointed Brigade Sutler of the Sickles Brigade, and other sutlers pay him two thousand two hundred dollars per year, and he does not furnish a cent. No such officer is known to the law. Another sutler was appointed inside the brigade. Another man was appointed sutler to seven regiments, and he was making seventy-five thousand dollars a year, underletting the whole."

That is to say, a man "appointed" by some one in the Administration to hold the monopoly of "sutler over seven regiments," pockets seventy-five thousand dollars per annum of the earnings of the soldiers, without giving a cent's worth of equivalent, and robs the families of these seven regiments of this sum, besides the larger amount which his underlings take away. Yankee ingenuity could not invent a more rascally or injurious system than this. We shall think little of this boasted Yankee ingenuity if it cannot devise some scheme instead of this, which will favor the men who fight for the country, and not the army followers who get rich on the poverty and sufferings of soldiers' wives and children.

Gov. Tod's Inaugural.

The inaugural address of Hon. David Tod, the Governor of Ohio, will be found on our first page. It is in good temper and good taste, strong and pointed. It is remarkable for the absence of all color of partisanism, and embodies some timely and judicious suggestions and recommendations. The compliment to his predecessor is an agreeable feature, and we have satisfaction in believing the high praise given Gov. Dennison for zeal and energy, was fully earned. It is especially gratifying to mark, in this day of factions, the lofty and clear patriotic tone of Gov. Tod's address. He evidently feels the force of the fact that he was called by the people to the gubernatorial chair, not as a partisan, but as a man, whose love of country had placed him outside and above all parties.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Rebels on a New Footing.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says:

"We visited, a day or two since, the wooden shoe manufactory of Messrs. Thuim & Fraps, of this city. We had frequently heard of this establishment, but we had no idea, until our visit to it, that it was so thorough and interesting in its operations as we found it to be. The enterprising manufacturers have in their employment some thirty hands, and are turning out about one hundred pair of shoes per day. The shape and size of the shoes are first marked and sawed out, and then it is bored and scooped out and fashioned at the bottom, and sand papered, and lined, and painted, and topped with leather, and thus finished in various rooms in the same building. Most of this work is done by machinery driven by steam.

The Militia Laws.

Messrs. Editors:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the militia laws in force in several of the States, as late as 1830. By those laws every able bodied man of certain age was compelled, at his own expense, to keep a full set of equipments. To compensate him, it often reduced his taxes. If our militia were armed now as they were in 1812, we could repel invasion with much less expense and more speedily than any other way. Why not organize the militia now as it was in 1812?

☞ A letter in the Detroit *Advertiser* from the camp of the Third Michigan Cavalry at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, says:

Many companies did not receive their clothing until within the last fifteen days, consequently their wardrobes were sadly lean. The most serious result arising from a want of proper clothing and exposure, is the prevalent fatal sickness. Last week there were, in this camp of some twelve thousand men, sixty deaths, while, during the same time, in the city of St. Louis, with a population of about one hundred and eighty thousand, there were but forty-eight deaths. Such mortality is fearful, even without considering the fact that the camp is composed of the strongest and healthiest men of our country.

THE LONDON TIMES REGAINING ITS SENSES.—The London *Times*, which some weeks ago laughed at the idea of arbitration in regard to the Trent difficulty, is growing milder. In its issue of the 25th ult., though it had not heard of the surrender of Mason and Slidell, and affected to believe they would not be given up except most peremptorily demanded, it said: "We have not proposed arbitration. We have now only to see whether the Federal Government will propose it." Referring to certain prominent men anxious for an immediate declaration of war by Great Britain, it continues: "Would it not be as well for them to wait a few days and *defer their strictures on the refusal of arbitration by our Government until they have learned that our opponents have asked for it?*"

☞ The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is making an effort to obtain from the Legislature of Kanawha (Virginia) at Wheeling, a release from a contract made, when they procured the right of way across the "Pan-handle," to bridge the Ohio river at Wheeling for the reciprocal benefit of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The charter received at Richmond provided the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should have the privilege of bridging the Ohio river at Steubenville to secure a connection with the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, upon condition that in return they should build a bridge at Wheeling as above stated.

HOW OUR SOLDIERS LIVE.—During the month of December of the past year, the following articles of subsistence were supplied to the division of General Blenker, consisting of 12,500 men: Salt beef, 143,000 pounds; bacon, 69,700 do; fresh beef, 174,000 do; flour, 2,280 barrels, or 446,880 pounds; beans, 900 bushels, or 54,000 pounds; rice, 32,500; ground coffee, 26,400 do; sugar, 48,500 do; vinegar, 3,250 gallons; candles, 3,950 pounds; soap, 1,300 pounds; salt, 214 bushels, or 10,700 pounds; fresh potatoes, 136,000 pounds, molasses, 1,000 gallons.—*Washington Chronicle.*

☞ Alfred Jenks & Son, under a contract from the Government for fifty thousand of those arms, are preparing for the manufacture of the Springfield musket, in Philadelphia. The preparations are very nearly completed, and the *Press* says in about a week hence the work will be commenced. Some idea of their extent may be arrived at when the reader is informed that the necessary machinery and tools have only been arranged at an expense of upward of $100,000. The machine for making the stocks cost alone upwards of $30,000. The entire machinery is a duplicate of that of the Springfield armory, having been prepared from the original plans of the latter.

STICK A PIN THERE!—The pro-slavery Democracy continually charge their opponents with being the first to agitate the "nigger" question. Let it therefore be noticed that the "nigger" question was twice thrust upon our Constitutional Convention, during the first week of its sitting, and in each case by Democrats.

☞ Advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 23d of November state that the coffee crop promises an unusually large yield this year. The natives of Kau are extensively engaged in planting cotton, for which the traders pay eight cents per pound, cash.

☞ Major James A. McKown, of the 44th New York (Ellsworth) regiment, has resigned, for reasons personal and intimately connected with the happiness of his family. He is expected home soon.

Dry Goods.

COTTONS AT WHOLESALE.

Just Received

500 PACKAGES OF

SHEETINGS, PRINTS, FLANNELS, TICKS, SHIRTINGS, STRIPES, DENIMS, DE LAINES,

Comprising all the Standard Makes,

BOUGHT BEFORE THE

Recent Great Advance in Domestics,

AND WILL BE SOLD

FOR NETT CASH

Below (the present) Agents Prices.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

NOS. 167 AND 169 LAKE STREET.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

The balance of the Stock of

T. B. CARTER

Will be offered at a great bargain for CASH. If not sold by the first of February it will be closed out at Auction. Merchants are requested to examine the stock. ASHER CARTER, Assignee.

Express Freight Lines.

TRANSPORTATION.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S

Express Freight Line,

—VIA—

Great Western, New York Central and Connecting Roads,

TO AND FROM

THE EAST AND WEST,

Controled and operated by the roads forming the Line

Ample facilities for giving prompt despatch to property, via

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

TO AND FROM

Chicago, New York, Boston, &c.

For Bills Lading and Contracts, apply at Company's Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

MERCHANTS VISITING THE EAST

Are requested to call at the Company's FREIGHT and TICKET Offices, for Bills of Lading, Contracts, Tickets, Etc.

In Boston, deliver Freight at Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot.

In New York, deliver Freight at Hudson River Railroad, No. 72 Warren street, or to "People's Line of Steamers, foot of Cortland street.

Mark Packages: Via "Suspension Bridge!"

E. P. BEACH, Agent, 275 Broadway, New York. OTIS KIMBALL, Agent, 21 State street, Boston. JULIUS MOVIUS, General Agent, Buffalo.

A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago and Western Agent, Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. Chicago, January 1st, 1862.

CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS LINE,

1862. 1862.

Under Management and control of the "Great Western Railway" of Canada.

By a new and most desirable arrangement for Shippers of Produce, the "Great Western Railway Company" are to running an

EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN,

Through from Windsor, opposite Detroit, to Portland

Without Change of Cars.

Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who will go through with each train. This arrangement is made to guarantee care and dispatch not heretofore given to Freight, and at regular Railroad Tariff Rates.

☞ Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."

☞ For information in regard to this new line, contracts, bills lading, &c., apply to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent Great Western Railway Company, Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, Chicago.

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E. G. L. FAXON,

CASH JOBBING HOUSE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

CURTAIN PAPERS,

Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades,

FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS, ETC.,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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DRAKE & BRO., DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.

No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

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PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

LAKE STREET MILLS, Corner Lake and Desplaines street. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail. J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. G. MOREY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—163 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Established on the Eastern system. No girl sent from the office to any family unless she can give satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties desiring help suited by applying at 163 Dearborn street, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2363.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3896.

Educational.

FRENCH, SPANISH AND DRAWING.—Evening Classes in French for Gentlemen at

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PENCIL, CRAYON AND PEN DRAWING.

Taught in classes and private lessons. Mons. FAVARGER would call attention to these branches, which he teaches on very moderate terms. HE HAS REFERENCES WHICH CANNOT BE SURPASSED, and hopes besides that satisfactory information can be given by ALL his pupils. Call at the office, or address Post Office Box 3063.

MR. JOSEPH GREENHOOD Teaches to Read, Write and Speak German in a simple, thorough manner by comparing it with the English, and without the use of tedious school grammars. He has been studying comparative Philologie for a number of years, and feels himself able to teach German in a manner that surpasses all Grammars and reading books. Apply to Post Office Box 1345. Office No. 22 Lake street, north west corner of Wells street. Room 5, first floor, the third room on the right side.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILL. The Spring Term in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of January next. The undersigned will furnish Circulars and any desirable information on application by mail or otherwise. B. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, December, 1861.

To Contractors.

U. S. A. Q. M. OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, JAN. 11th, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received up to the 25th of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by the undersigned, at his office in Oak Hall (in this city) for supplying the United States Government with 250 (two hundred and fifty) Mules, none of which must be under fourteen hands high, in good order, and not less than three years old. Bids will be received for lots of twenty-five and upwards. Also, for 150 (one hundred and fifty) first-class Cavalry Horses, and 50 (fifty) first class Artillery Horses, both of which must come fully up to the Government standard. The opening and reading of the proposals will take place as above, on the 25th of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the successful bidder or bidders will be required to furnish the Mules and Horses within ten days after their bid is accepted. J. M. [illegible], Captain and A. Q. M.

Sewing Machines.

$30 AND $35 EACH.

UNION SEWING MACHINE
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The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINES, elegantly finished with silver plate, with drawers and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $30 ... stand, $35 each. The reputation already ... for these Machines will be greatly increased by valuable improvements recently adopted. No ... seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders when such a machine can be had at such a ... A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.

UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 71 Dearborn Street, McCormick's Block. Address I. A. HANCE, Agent for the Northwestern States. Post-Office Box 1481, Chicago. ☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

CHANDLER & FULLER'S $30 Thirty Dollar SEWING MACHINE, Having the NEW ECCENTRIC FEED, Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is also simply the simplest Double-Threaded Machine Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this. ☞ Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER, 118 S. Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box ...

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES.

WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE, when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & Co., 120 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.

$30 EACH.

$30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country, giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted.

The recent valuable improvements embraced in this machine, render it perfect in every respect and very superior to the PEARL as originally made.

We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, with sample of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once.

Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circulars and sample of work, inclosing stamp for return postage. ☞ On receipt of $30 we will send machine, by express or otherwise, as ordered. We will send machine and the bill with it, so that it need not be paid for till received.

AGENTS WANTED. Address GEO. F. COLLINS & CO., OFFICE—120 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO.

L. CORNELL & CO.

L. CORNELL & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES SEWING MACHINES PRICES FROM $25 TO $60. WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT 4000 Stitches per Minute.

The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer. It turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction in practical use. TRY ONE. Satisfaction GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 99 Lake street (up-stairs). Address L. CORNELL & CO. Box 21, Chicago, Ill.

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COAL OIL! COAL OIL! 200 BARRELS KIER'S BEST EXCELSIOR JUST RECEIVED BY POPE & SLOCUM 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD. LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6146. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Stationery.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS. Having the three Departments of Paper Ruling, Printing, and Binding Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE To their superior facilities for furnishing a good Office or Counting Room Out-fit. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, No. 122 Lake street.

Skates.

SKATES! SKATES!—A good assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Skates now selling at reduced prices at J. W. LOOMIS'S, 133 Lake street.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW. THE DIME CREEPER. The nicest thing in the world to prevent falling in slippery weather. Also, Just Received, Another lot of WHITE'S CELEBRATED STUB TOE SKATES. These Skates are used in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and St. Louis, in preference to all others. Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 108 LAKE STREET.

SKATE EMPORIUM. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES. CHILDRENS' SKATES, and Skates of every description, for the Holidays. GEO. T. ABBEY, 128 Lake street.

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THE NEW MUSIC BOOK. By Lowell and William Mason. ASAPH; OR, THE CHOIR BOOK: A collection of Vocal Music, Sacred and Secular, for Choirs, Singing Schools, Musical Societies and Conventions, and the Home Circle. ... Just issued and contains nearly all new music ... Published by MASON BROTHERS, New York. ☞ Price in Chicago, $1.00 per dozen. ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

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FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. A complete assortment of LADIES' FURS, CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., Made in the best possible manner, from our selected skins. Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps And Gentlemen's Furs, In great variety. BASSETT & HAMMOND, 133 Lake st., corner of ...

Special Notices.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair ... go to A. ...

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CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!! SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH OR COLD IN THE HEAD. ... Thousand persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that ... of this number, the disease first ... CATARRH IN THE NOSE. ... Persons should ... to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by ... we prevent the latter. ... Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use ... with full and clear directions. Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St. Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4235, Chicago, Ill.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. ☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & ..., J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S ... HELMBOLD'S ... HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC. A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE. IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c. NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. PREPARED ACCORDING TO PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY, PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense, LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store. Describe Symptoms in all Communications. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago, Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, ... the true condition and locality of disease, ... Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, ... Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhea, ... the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor ... will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c., Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., are speedily cured without poisonous drugs, injurious ... Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. All communications strictly confidential. Office in ... Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters by address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet ...

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY INJURES THE BOILERS, BUT GREATLY INCREASES FUEL BILLS. It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using FULTON'S COMPOUND. For sale only by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., No. 181 LAKE STREET.

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R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article in Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. ... Manufactory, 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Plants.

WILSON'S STRAWBERRY.—Having made the field culture of this variety of Strawberry a "SPECIALITY," and being satisfied of its superiority for the table, for preserving, drying, ... we urge the more extended culture ... Plants furnished for a portion of the crop ... P. O. Box 225. H. P. STANLEY.

Prepared Glue.

ADVERTISEMENT.—For $1.00 I will sell the recipe for making the celebrated Prepared Glue, ... Spalding and ... Address A. S. COUCH, Ottawa, Illinois.

Sewing Machines.

$30 AND $35 EACH.

UNION SEWING MACHINES
UNION SEWING MACHINES
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$30 EACH.
$30 EACH.

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AGENTS WANTED. Address GEO. F. COLLINS & CO., Office—128 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO. [de11-h753-1y]

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NOTICE.—The Bank of Montreal, Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general BANKING BUSINESS, Buying and selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. ☞ Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago. NICHOLAS MARC. FREDERIC HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK, NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS., Nominal Capital, . . $50,000. Paid up Capital, . . $25,000. Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. N. D. CLAPP, President.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK. No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861. THE PATRIOTIC LOAN. FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance. The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made. ☞ I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts. Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill. J. T. VAN VLECK.

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ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857. Office, 104 and 106 Washington St. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

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BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be delivered up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

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BAGS, BAGS, BAGS. FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, (NO. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.) Bags and Sacks Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 197 South Water-st., Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York. Manufacturers of and Dealers in Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

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RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND Hudson Bay Company's Furs. Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps. BEEBE'S SILK HATS, Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c. At Wholesale or Retail. THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS, 107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Branch of 530 Broadway, New York. ☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

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BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, And a large and varied stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, Consisting of BUCK PURSES, POCKET MIRRORS, POCKET INKSTANDS, PINS, NEEDLES, THREAD, PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, PLAYING CARDS, BRUSHES, COMBS, CUTLERY, and all goods in the line, to which the attention of SUTLERS Is respectfully solicited, at 138 LAKE STREET, Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 125 Randolph street. Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents. Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted sound and fresh. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2386.

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those who have bought of us the two former seasons. Country orders promptly attended to. Also, the extra large at 45 cents per can. H. SANBORN, 113 Randolph-st.—P. O. Box 1846.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TERRY, 187 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country work attended to. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2825.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

JONATHAN TALKS TO JOHN BULL.

The American Question, with Variations.

Sharp and Eccentric Speech of George F. Train before an English Audience.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, 1861, says the *Staffordshire Sentinel*, Mr. G. F. Train, of Boston, Mass., lectured in the town hall, Tunstall, on behalf of the Tunstall Athenæum and Reading Room. The subject of the lecture, as announced in the bills, was, "The American Question with Variations." The hall was well filled by 2,000 persons. The Chief Bailiff of Tunstall (Thomas Peake, Esq.,) presided, and, in opening the proceedings, there was a disposition on the part of some of the audience to create disturbance and prevent him from speaking, with what success the sequel will show. Mr. Train was cordially received by the major portion of the audience, but, before he could begin to speak, he was greeted with the expression, proceeding from the body of the hall, "We hope that you will speak the truth."

The Chairman said that he would not allow any interruption.

The person who had previously spoken, however, inquired, would Mr. Train endorse the statements contained in his letter to the *New York Herald*? [Confusion.]

The Chairman: I must have silence, or I will leave the chair. [Applause and confusion.]

The disputant persisted, and this time said, Mr. Train had called the English volunteers a set of fools, and as a volunteer he could not submit to that. [Renewed confusion.]

Mr. Train said as the volunteers had been mentioned, he would recite a poem in praise of them by Eliza Cook, one of their own poetesses.

Mr. Train then said that he had been invited to meet an intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen, but he should think they had brought him into a poultry yard—[laughter]—but before he proceeded with his discourse, he thought it well for himself and the audience to understand a little better their respective positions. [Hear.] One would suppose that he was paid to come there. On the contrary, he came in order to add something to the Athenæum fund. At Hanley he was invited to lecture for the benefit of the Ragged School. He went. At Langton, for the funds of the Church. He obeyed that call. At Birmingham in aid of the St. George's Society of Instructions. He went there also. At Aldershott, for the Institution of Mental Improvement and Social Recreation—again he said yes; and when your honorable committee waited upon him with the polite request to speak in aid of your Society, he did not refuse [cheers]; but be assured he will speak to no audience unless he can command respect. [Hear.] The hall is filled, the Athenæum has added to its treasury—the object for which his name was advertised has been accomplished—therefore, it was for you to say whether he speaks or not. [Yes, and applause.] He had no objection to those little interruptions, because they gave a variety to the proceedings. He presumed it was in accordance with the bill—he was to speak on the American war, and the audience was doing the variations. [Loud laughter.] He was not a brave man, and he believed if he were shot in battle, it would be in the back. [Laughter.] He then recited the poem, to which he had previously referred, in praise of the volunteers, and said he cheerfully endorsed every sentiment it contained. [Cheers.] He did not want those countries to go to war. [Applause.] Their commercial interest in each other was too great to allow them to go to war. Two countries that were bound together by £100,000,000 sterling a year should be made to keep the peace. [Applause.] Allusion had been made to a letter he had written. He had written a letter, but there was nothing in it that was hostile to England. [Disapprobation.] He had been long in this country, and had been accustomed to speak his mind. No man or body of men had ever yet been able to muzzle him—[laughter]—and if they succeeded they are more clever than those who failed! [Hear.] They called him a spy. He pleaded guilty, and would write, talk, act, as he pleased, when he pleased, and where he pleased! [Hear.] When there are so many milk and water Americans in Europe—half and half men who don't know exactly which side they are on, but go howling about deprecating the war—hoping for peace—deprecating the exertions of the cabinet, and favoring the action of the traitors, when these neutral patriots (!) are abroad—a little energetic action was worth a volume of talk. He would rather drop war, and speak of China, or Australia, or on any other subject they like to suggest. He would lecture on anything from theology to infidelity at two minutes' notice. [Oh!] He was not there to express their opinions, he came to express *his own*. They had their press and their members of parliament to express their views of things. Then, it was for them to say whether they would permit one from the other side of the water to express his views. [Hear, hear.] He had a right to express his views, but if they did not like to have them, let them say so. ["Yes," and applause.] He had no hostility to England. Perhaps England is right in showing such animosity to America. Perhaps right in joining the South against the North, in encouraging rebellion against government. [No.] Time will show who are friends, who enemies. How often had he heard at English tables long and loud cheers when the President of the United States was the toast. [Hear.] Have those happy days past? [No.] How often have we seen an American audience rise as one man—in Australia, in America, in England—and deafen the air with shouts and cheers, when the chairman mentioned the name of the fair Victoria, the happy Queen of England—[loud cheers]—are those pleasant memories, all gone by, never to be recalled again? [No.] God forbid. There must be no war between these two countries. [Cheers.] If such a war were to take place in this civilized age, they had better send to the Emperor of China and ask him to send missionaries to civilize England and America. If America had done wrong she would apologize, but if she had not, neither England nor any other nation could make her apologise. ["Question," and expressions of disapprobation.] Did the international laws apply solely to England, or to all nations alike? The law officers said that Capt. Wilkes had no right to take the men out of the Trent, but he might have taken the ship to New York. If he had taken them contrary to international law he (Mr. Train) would warrant they would be given up. Mr. Train pointed to the capture of Lucien Bonaparte and of the Irish rebel McManus, who he said were forcibly taken out of neutral ships, and argued that Captain Wilkes had only done what England had been doing during the last fifty years. If England could do this, how was it America could not capture, under similar circumstances, men who were in rebellion against her? Suppose that two Irish members of Parliament, The O'Donoughue and The O'Brien had plotted against the Government, escaped to Holland, embarked in an American ship for New York, would an English man-of-war hesitate about their capture? [Hear.] Who were the two men about whom they talked of going to war? Mr. Mason was the *author of the fugitive slave law*, and Mr. Slidell had been for *a quarter of a century making hostile speeches against this country*. Did they think the Americans when they boarded the Trent, and took these rebels prisoners, wanted to insult the English flag? They never thought of the English flag. They were after the vile scamps that had dragged the emblem of their own fair land in the mire. The captain of the Trent had no business in the face of the proclamation of neutrality to take those men on board his ship, and ought to be discharged. [No, and disapprobation.] Has England forgotten that she has some of her black subjects in the prisons at New Orleans? England forgotten the South Carolina law of 1835, taking negroes (British subject) out of British ships and selling them, in case the master did not pay the fine? Again, in 1848, no *habeas corpus* allowed. 1851, thirty-seven British were imprisoned. In 1852, forty-two! [Shame.] Here is an outrage on England's flag worthy of action. [Hear.]

Turning to the Chairman, Mr. Train asked what proportion of your exports go to America? Chairman—Two-thirds.

Yes, said Mr. Train, two-thirds of their exports went to America, and how then could they rise up to fan this nation into a war flame—how could they knock down a man they were making money out of? To say the least, men whose bread and meat and clothing came from their prolific trade with the United States ought to be ashamed of themselves. [Laughter and cheers, overpowering a few hisses.] How could they deal with this case before they had heard how the Cabinet at Washington had decided? How did they know that the prisoners would not be given up? But he would tell them what he would have done with them (the prisoners). He would have tried them in the prize court of New York, he would have convicted them of high treason, and sentenced them to be hanged. [Hisses.] Yes, to be hanged, and then put them on board a Cunard steamer, and *presented them to the nation they had vilified for a quarter of a century*. [Hear.] Some years ago he saw on the gates of Canton and Shanghai the heads of several rebels in different stages of decay, hanging high in air in cages, as a warning to traitors. But America needs no such example. Let the paricides be banished from the land, where they can corrupt no more American blood. Let them be exiled where the finger of scorn will point to them in every house and street and city—so that house and street and city shall become known to the passing traveler as the place where the convicts Mason and Slidell resided when a generous Government allowed them to escape the gallows. [Cheers and hisses.] [Not noticing the interruption, Mr. Train, by entertaining anecdotes, controlled the attention of his audience.] "Guilty or not guilty?" asked the judge. "How can I say until I hear the evidence," replied the Irish prisoner at the bar. [Laughter.] "And then agin, what are you placed there for but to find out by your larning?" [Laughter.] Let us have the evidence that Wilkes has broken the law. The future historian will find material for volumes in the press. Mark well how the disease spread. The first day the *Times* said all right; the second, all wrong; the third brought a cry for vengeance—cold, fever, and then delirium! Positive, boil; comparative, boiler; superlative, burst. [Laughter.] England's cause, therefore, is like the Irish committee, who

Resolved, That we do have a new jail.

Resolved, That the new jail stand where the old jail now is.

Resolved, That the old jail be not removed till the new jail is built. [Loud laughter.]

OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH FLAG—GROSS INSULT TO THE BRITISH NATION.—These words, repeated one hundred millions of times during the past week, have lashed the nation into military madness. If, then, in England's love for the Cross of St. George she finds cause to involve this noble country in the brutal horrors of war for an alleged insult, how can she defame the Americans for plunging the sword deep into the heart of the assassin who, in the darkness of the night, crept through the path of friendship, of emolument, and of honor, outraging all family ties, public obligations, sacred oaths and domestic privacy, in order to be more sure of the traitor's blow with a

[illegible] grown with time and cheered in [illegible] of the life of a nation whom God, for [illegible] has planted the Tree of Liberty. [Applause.] Let us refer the dispute, and pay a small commission to the Government brokers to arrange it. [Laughter.] England is not the nation to arbitrate alone! Who thinks of putting Reynard on the jury in a poultry trial? [Laughter.] If each would sweep before his own door, we should have a clean street. Saith the proverb—"The hatred of an enemy is bad enough, but no earthly poison equals in its intensity the hatred of a friend." We must change all this. The world is improving—barbarism is disappearing—cannibalism is going out—mastodons are of the past—ravenous animals are growing scarce—poisonous weeds and roots are difficult to be found—the devil himself has been deposed. [Laughter.] Surely, then, the time has arrived to do away with the atrocities of war? [Cheers.] War, writes Channing, is a great moral evil. The field of battle is a theatre got up at immense cost for the exhibition of crime on a grand scale. Brother hews down brother—the countenance flashes rage, and thousands are sent unprepared in the awful moment of crime to meet their Maker! [Hear, hear.] I told them at Aldershott that no outrage was contemplated—no insult intended—that America was too busy with enemies at home to needlessly estrange her friends abroad. She would rather

Join the stars and stripes and cross,
In one fraternal band,
Till Anglo-Saxon faith and laws
Illumine every land!

[Cheers.] The idea of taking the rebel envoys out of a British ship never entered the head of American statesmen. They have too much to do at Washington to seek embroilment with England. The James Adger was sent for the Nashville. The envoys left Charleston *en route* for England via Havana. The British Consul in full uniform introduced them to the Governor-General of Cuba! The Trent committed the outrage on the Queen's proclamation as well as the American flag, by taking such rebel material on board. Her jurists have often put on paper the law—no quibble can change it—no argument weakens it. I have looked over the books and consulted the records, and find authority on authority. The United States did not sign the Paris Congress 16th April, 1856; hence preserved right to seize goods in neutrals. If goods, why not dispatches? Military men are contraband, why not those who make them? Slidell and Mason were worth a dozen brigadier-generals. [Hear.] England might have the right of asylum, but if it went to war it would be a lunatic asylum. What did they want America to do? Did they want to say to her, holding a revolver at her head, "Give up those men?" [A voice: "No; we don't want our mails stopped."] Mr. Train: Quite right. We don't stop them; we never stopped your males or your females either. [Roars of laughter.] He continued: America wished to do all she could to cement the good feeling between the two countries. Were they (the Americans) so lost to all principles of humanity that they should lie idle, and see their flag trailed in the dust from month to month? Would England do as much? Mr. Train proceeded to charge England with inconsistency in being the chief supporter of American slavery, after making a great sacrifice to abolish slavery in her own colonies. He was more than once interrupted, and in reply to the observation from a person in the body of the hall, "Our flag must be respected," he replied, "Certainly, it should be respected." The voice: "You don't do it." [Applause and confusion.]

The Chairman rose to order. Addressing the offender, he said, "If you would respect the flag, you should allow him to speak his mind."

The offender: "I will not sit here and allow an American to abuse our English flag." [Cheers and disapprobation.]

Mr. Train [intensely excited]: I am you guest to-night. If you do not want to hear me I will go. I am not paid to come here. [Turning to his opponent]: I will not be insulted by you or anybody else. [Cheers and renewed confusion.] You are a brave people—a thousand against one—and yet you are afraid to hear me. ["No," and cheers.] The valiant volunteer, from his bravery in trying to excite the audience against me, when he knows that I am unprotected here, and he surrounded by his own countrymen—I say from this spasmodic display of buncombe courage, I am confident would have been the first out from Bull Run—[loud cheers and laughter]—would have even made better time than that pensioned libeler Russell—[hisses]—who, it seems, can slander our officers, our Government and our country week after week in the London *Times*—["hear," and "no"]—and yet an American is not allowed to speak. ["yes," and "go on."] Yonder volunteer reminds me of the revolutionary anecdote of the militia captain, who told his company to stand their ground like men until the English came within gunshot, and then to start and go round that are hill as fast as their legs would carry them—[laughter]—and I, being a *leetle* lame, I'll go now! [Loud laughter.] From the boldness and bravery of the volunteer who interrupted me, I am sure that, not contented with being a full private in that company, his ambition would tempt him even into the high position of the prudent captain himself. [Loud laughter, and complete silence during the rest of the discourse.] Mr. Train again warmly deprecated the idea of a war between England and America, and urged his auditors to do all they could to allay the hostile feeling in this country against America. He asked them to wait patiently until the North had put down the rebellion. He said they might fancy that serving two nations would be better than serving one nation, but he would tell them the South would be but poor customers. The bulk of the products exported from this country was sold in the North. He argued that England would suffer more by a war than America, which supplied this country with bread and meat, and they should reflect upon this before they rushed into war. He admitted the strength of our navy, but the time had gone by for navies. A great navy with war about twice in a century would not pay anything like a street railway. [Laughter.] Mr. Train reverted to the Trent affair, and said he was confident that if the question was laid courteously before the authorities of Washington, England would meet with all the courtesy and attention she could wish in return; but if she put a pistol at the head of Secretary Seward and said "Give up those men," he was afraid it would raise up that spirit of which he had seen some manifestations in that assembly. He did not think England was the nation *to strike America when she was in trouble*—to take advantage of her internal dissensions to gratify passion and revenge. England was too great, too independent, to take advantage of the weakness of any nation. Was it not so? [Applause and confusion.] They would not strike a man when he was ill in bed, would they? He did not believe England really bore any hostility to America—[Cries of No, and cheers]—and he told them America bore no hostility to England. When any of our great men went to America did they not receive them generously—even Mr. Edwin James? [Loud laughter.] No matter who it was, if he wanted a home he would find one in America, which was an asylum for the exile as well as England. The papers every day talk about having to put up with so many insults. What an admission! Take insults from a man in robust health, and then when sickness may have taken away some of his strength, England jumps upon him with the fury of a tempest. [No.] England has made two serious mistakes. First, in taking in such a *repudiating thief as Jeff. Davis, for a junior partner*—[No, and laughter]—and second, in showing such want of faith in the power of the Government, not only to settle our own matters, but to demand respect from Europe. Has England forgotten our infancy and boyhood? our infancy of 1776? our boyhood of 1812? The expedition at Port Royal was three times the size of the great British fleet of Elizabeth. There were but 176 ships, with 15,000 men, against the Armada, and all but 34 which belonged to the Crown were privateers or merchant armed vessels. England was the first to use privateers. We were well up in the business during the last war. Were you aware that the Americans captured fifty-six British men-of-war, mounting eight hundred and sixty-six guns? and two thousand four hundred and forty-five merchantmen, valued at and sold for one hundred and seven millions of dollars in 1812? ["Not possible."] Who has grown the most rapidly since these times—England or America? One would suppose, when reading the history of the Constitution and Guerrier the Wasp and the Frolic, United States and Macedonia, the Hornet and the Peacock, were forgotten. If everything fails there is one more chance yet to stop this unholy, unjust, unheard-of enmity against a kindred people. There is a lady in the land who blesses all within her voice—the adoration of the people, who never before found one so pure in heart, so clear in head, so noble in person, so accomplished and so fair, as the beautiful Queen of these happy islands. [Loud cheers.] In the name of the President of the United States, let me say that the American people will willingly leave the whole matter in her hands, believing that in her judgment and nobleness she will find some plan by which the Saxon pride of both lands can be appeased without shedding a drop of blood.

Mr. Train sat down amid the greeting of loud cheers, having entirely won, during the two hours' lecture, the good nature of his audience.

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS. GLUE! NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block. Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc. JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bros.,) No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. [illegible] At the lowest N. York Prices. Post Office Box 2681.

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SEASONABLE GOODS. BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 & 76 Lake Street, Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS, Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., Together with a very full stock of FANCY NOTIONS. All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CHEAP FOR CASH. 1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 & 83 . . . SOUTH WATER-ST., . . . 81 & 83. Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods FOR MEN'S WEAR, To which they call the attention of the Trade. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63 - LAKE STREET - 63. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES: 8,500 boxes TIN PLATE, 5,400 bdls. SHEET IRON, 500 " RUSSIA IRON, 150 " IMITATION RUSSIA, 25,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, 225 casks SHEET ZINC, 10 tons PIG TIN, 16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS, 10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, 80 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, 1,000 doz. AXES, 1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, 20 tons SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 39 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Wm. Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO. As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices. Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pig Tin, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper, Copper Bottoms, Fence Wire, Russia Iron, Imitation Russia Iron, Bright Wire, Galvanized Sheet Iron, Tinners' Tools, Japanned Tinware, Pressed Tinware, "WHEELING" NAILS. A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions. WM. BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18. CHICAGO. G. C. COOK & CO. Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of GROCERIES, Which they offer At the Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., M. D., No. 141 LAKE STREET, Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) to those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen: Col. C. G. Hammond, Hon. W. S. Gurnee, Prof. S. C. Bartlett, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq., Stephen Clary, Esq., A. G. Burley, Esq., L. D. Olmsted, Esq. M. F. G. Berteau m'a donné aussi la permission de me referer à lui.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES. Dr. J. C. FULLER Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices: Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate .... $50 to $80; Upper " " ; Entire " Vul. Rubber .... 25 to 40; Upper " " ; Entire " Silver .... 20 to 30; Upper " " ; Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates .... 1 to 10. [illegible] After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities prompt and justify me in this course. Address inquiries from a distance to Post-Office Box No. 4464, Chicago, Ill. ☞ TERMS CASH. ☞ Office, No. 86 Clark street, opposite the Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 58 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Extracting, Regulating, or the insertion of Artificial Teeth. Samples of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, AND LITHARGE, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box 6146. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET. Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and made to order. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

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QUERY.—Why should House-keepers and their servants lose their patience in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with wet kindlings, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL, made by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington sts., they can have a breakfast in [illegible]

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GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells. Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS. COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING. BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. TENTS! TENTS! TENTS! Of every kind required for GOVERNMENT USE. Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated SIBLEY TENT, REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC., Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. Constantly on hand and made to order. G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 242 South Water St, Chicago. Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc., Made to order at the shortest notice. LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. C. H. HARDENBERGH.

Business Cards.

TO INVENTORS.—COBURN & MARKS, Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Office No. 11 Larmon's Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4849. Agencies at Washington, D. C., and London, England. Advice given and Circulars sent gratis.

GEORGE HIMROD.—Manufacturer of STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE. Office and Foundry, 156 and 158 South Canal street.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY, AND WAR CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS.—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. Office No. 39 South Clark street. Post Office Box 4868, Chicago, Ill. HENRY LEAVITT.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Sol. M. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will devote particular attention to the collection of Claims arising out of the present War, including SOLDIERS' PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS. Also, amounts due upon contracts with the State or General Government. Office 45 Clark street, Chicago.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, No. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c. ☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Manufacturers of TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS and SEEDS. Factory, corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

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RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts, Chicago, Ill. WILLIAM GILBERT Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c.

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SORGHUM SYRUP.—Parties having Sorghum for sale—in quantities of five barrels or over—can find a market for it by sending sample by express (charges paid) and stating quantity and price. WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 6½ Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

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WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 38 LASALLE STREET. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give their attention at all hours. Have a Chapel [illegible] Vault in the Cemetery.

Commission Merchants.

NOTICE.—I have this day formed a Copartnership with Mr. Thomas Inglis, under the style and firm of RANNEY & INGLIS, for the transaction of a general Commission business. Chicago, January 1st, 1862. HENRY C. RANNEY.

RANNEY & INGLIS, (SUCCESSORS TO P. ANDERSON,) COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Steel's Block, corner of South Water and Lasalle Sts. CHICAGO. REFERENCES—Hon. John Young, Montreal; Messrs. D. Torrance & Co., Montreal; [illegible] William Young, Esq., Milwaukee.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 6½ Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6131. ☞ Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

PIERSON & COLLETT respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that they have commenced business at 83 Randolph street, as BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS And General Commission Agents. Having taken great pains in the selection of their stock, invite all lovers of good Butter and Cheese to give them a call. P. & C. pledge themselves to keep at all times on hand a good supply of the very best quality of the above goods that can be procured, and trust by studying the wants of the public to merit a share of its patronage.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

A. PEUGNET, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. Office No. 2 Hilliard's Block. Post Office Box 2967. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. E. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; [illegible] Liberal advances made on consignments.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 223 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 2637. Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., sold on Commission. WM. B. HIBBARD. JESSE M'ALLISTER.

CULVER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water, St., Chicago. B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. S. SHACKFORD. HENRY MARTIN. G. H. HOW.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch. GRANVILLE KIMBALL. E. G. WOLCOTT.

V. A. TURPEN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 189 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

W. & D. J. LAKE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 182½ South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce. Advances made on consignments. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 156 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; B. R. Norton & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine. ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1515. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Offices Drawer 6137. Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. [illegible]

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [illegible] STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 146 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAM'L A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 SOUTH WATER STREET, Aiken's Building. Business confined strictly to Commission. ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. E. F. W. ELLIS.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED, No. 225 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Panton Mills.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 185 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can offer such superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS. O. P. BRITT. H. A. NICHOLS.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c. Office, 159 and 340 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY. [illegible]

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 224 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. MURRY NELSON. [illegible]

Coal and Wood.

COAL! COAL! COAL! EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT. A Saving of $2.25 per Ton. Until further notice, I will sell our best screened Illinois Coal at our July price, $2.75 per ton delivered, and our Nut Coal at $2.50 per ton delivered. This Coal is pure, dry, carefully screened, and pronounced by our customers, among whom are some of the first citizens of Chicago, to be quite Equal to the Best Erie Coal For family use. It is mined 340 feet below the surface, and is altogether a different article from the Illinois Coal formerly sold here. ☞ Wood of all kinds on hand. Orders promptly attended to. [illegible] S. S. HAYES, [illegible] Office and Yard, South-east cor. Lasalle and North Water sts.

ILLINOIS COAL OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE, SCREENED AND DELIVERED. In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains leave the Great Western Railroad Depot at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M. [illegible] JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: Day Express, 10:30 A. M., through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c., &c. [illegible] GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt. E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, Dec. 24, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: [illegible] Sleeping Cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1861..........................1862. Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R.R. IN CONNECTION WITH CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD. Quickest and Best Route From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching these places more than three hours in advance of any other route. On and after November 25, 1861, and until further notice, passengers by leaving Toledo at [illegible] and Cleveland [illegible] make close connections with the Mail Train on the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R., reaching [illegible] Passengers leaving Toledo at 4.15 P. M. make a direct connection at Clyde, reaching Sandusky at [illegible] P. M. Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Office in Toledo. Baggage checked through and no charge for handling. Smoking Car attached to all Passenger Trains. E. B. RICE, Supt. S. D. & C. R. R. L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

1862. THE [illegible] 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 355 Miles Double Track, (with its connections) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED, AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities,) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. ALSO, Connecting at Harrisburg, via Allentown, With three daily trains to New York. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK. One train runs daily (450 miles,) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE. FREIGHTS: By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES. ☞ Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R." For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois. D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh. CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh. H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM, Madison, Indiana. J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. W. W. AIKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind. H. S. SASS, St. Louis, Mo. W. H. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio. C. B. NEAL, Parkersburg, Virginia. HALL & CO., Memphis. H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio. McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio. H. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky. J. P. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio. JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky. G. L. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK. Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago as follows: [illegible] Joliet Accommodation. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at 6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.) 6:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.) 4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso. For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON, And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, and baggage by the routes checked through to all Eastern Cities. [illegible] W. F. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS—[illegible] daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers and Kalamazoo, and at Adrian with trains for Detroit. NIGHT EXPRESS—[illegible] daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains. [illegible] Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections with Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and all intermediate points. Luxurious new Sleeping Cars, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains. ☞ Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt, Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 5:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge [illegible], Albany [illegible], New York [illegible]. 6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:05 A. M., Suspension Bridge [illegible], Albany [illegible], New York [illegible] Boston [illegible]. Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at [illegible] A. M., Mail Train, [illegible] P. M., Fast Express, and at [illegible] P. M., Night Train. The [illegible] P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars for passengers. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. ☞ Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: [illegible] A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:30 P. M. and 4:15 A. M. Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and [illegible] P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 9:35 A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO AND Pennsylvania Central R. R's, TO ALL EASTERN CITIES. Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents, Are prepared to contract Freight through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their Office, No. 72 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P. F. W. & C. R. R., Chicago. The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 William street, New York; No. 77 Washington-st., Boston; Depot, Philadelphia; [illegible] Pittsburgh, No. 80 North-st., Baltimore, and at General Depot, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express [illegible] (Sundays excepted) [illegible] Night Express [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Gen. Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Change of Time! On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: [illegible] On Saturdays the 9:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia. Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to important points. ☞ For further information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot. HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains will leave Chicago: [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: [illegible] A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.) THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. [illegible] JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Bond, executed by William B. Green, of the County of Marshall, in the State of Illinois, to Matlack Young, of Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1858, and payable one year from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and secured by a mortgage upon the following described premises, bearing even date with said bond, executed by the said Green to said Young, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Marshall County, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1858; and whereas, said bond and mortgage were duly assigned by the said Matlack Young to John Boyd, the undersigned. Public notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash the premises in said mortgage, situate in Marshall County, described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit:—The southeast quarter [¼] of Section twenty-nine [29] in Township thirty [30], north Range one [1] west; the northeast quarter [¼] of Section twelve [12], Township thirteen [13], north Range eight [8] east, and the northeast quarter of Section eight [8], Township thirty [30], north Range one [1] west, containing in all four hundred and eighty acres of land, be the same more or less. JOHN BOYD, Assignee of said Mortgage. BAILEY & GARY, Attorneys.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book [illegible] of mortgages, at page four hundred and thirty-three (433); Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris his wife, of the city of Chicago, County and State aforesaid, conveyed to me, FRANCIS P. CORBIN, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, all executed by Buckner S. Morris and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of eleven thousand dollars ($11,000) payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received, and the interest [illegible] payable semi-annually from the first day of November, 1858, to the first day of May, 1863; and whereas, it is provided by said mortgage, that if default shall be made in the payment of the said principal sum or interest, [illegible] Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said mortgage, and to secure the said sum of eleven thousand dollars, [illegible] I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, [illegible] on [illegible] the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, [illegible] the following described premises, viz: Sub-lot six (6), of lots one (1) and eleven (11) in Block fifteen (15) in Fort Dearborn Addition to the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, together with the brick dwelling and other improvements thereon situated. FRANCIS P. CORBIN. WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven (37) of Mortgages at page three hundred and [illegible] Bart L. Stewart widower, of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes bearing even date with said Mortgage, all executed by the said Bart L. Stewart and made payable to the order of myself, one of said notes being for the principal sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received, and the others for the sum of [illegible] dollars each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum, [illegible] Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the authority contained in said Mortgage, and to secure the said sum of fifteen thousand dollars, [illegible] all the right, title and equity of redemption of Bart L. Stewart, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on [illegible] the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, which said premises are situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and are known and described as follows, to wit: [illegible] Block thirty-seven (37) of the original Town of Chicago, together with the building and other improvements thereon situated. Lots one (1) to [illegible] in Block twenty (20) of the South Branch Addition to Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and other improvements thereon situated. Lots seven [7], eight [8] and ten [10], of Block twelve [12], of said South Branch Addition. Lots seven [7], eight [8] and eighteen [18], of Block thirteen [13], of said South Branch Addition. Lots three [3], eleven [11] and twelve [12], of Block twenty-seven [27], of said South Branch Addition. FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee. WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, 1862. Harrison H. Husted vs. Iran Spear, Samuel Hale, John W. Ayre, Joseph C. Bullock, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the Fourteenth day of December, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the First Monday of January, 1862, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the Third Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1862.—Emily Spencer vs. Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury, Henry W. Kingsbury and Corydon Beckwith.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, four of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the third day of January, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next (1862), as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of February, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. Samuel Russell vs. Lamberton G. Hall, Pauline F. Hall, Edward S. Hall and The Garden City Building Association.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Edward S. Hall, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Edward S. Hall that the said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the first day of December, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendants, and that a copy of the bill was left at the place of business of said Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, 1862, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Edward S. Hall, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1862.—Philip J. Price and David Morris vs. Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard.—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 31st day of December, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Philip J. Price and David Morris and against the estate of the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, for the sum of Four Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. BAILEY & GARY, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement of Old's Patent Bag Holder, in to-day's paper.

Circuit Court.—There will be no call of the civil docket of the Circuit Court again during the present week. When resumed, it will commence at No. 271.

☞ The Tribune Almanac for 1862 will be received by John R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place, at 11 A. M., to-day. He is prepared to supply it by the single copy, dozen or hundred at New York prices.

Counterfeiters Held.—John C. Stone and Lawrence McCarthy, arrested some time since, for passing counterfeit money of the Bank of Iowa, were yesterday held for trial. Geo. A. Williams, one of the same gang, was held for trial upon the charge of burglary.

Robbing an Alderman.—A valuable buffalo robe was stolen from Ald. Botsford's barn on Wabash Avenue, Tuesday night. The thief was evidently not at all impressed with the dignity of a City Father, nor frightened by the claws of the proverbial turtle.

Resolution of Thanks.—At the last meeting of the Board of the Ladies Baptist Education Society, it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the society be tendered to those gentlemen who have rendered such efficient service to their cause, by the delivery of the able and instructive course of lectures on the "Characteristics of Nations."

Action of the United States Circuit Court on the Death of Judge Barron.—The series of resolutions relating to the feeling of the members of the bar on the death of the late Judge Barron, were yesterday presented to the United States Circuit Court by District Attorney E. C. Larned. After appropriate discussion, these resolutions were ordered engrossed upon the court records by Judge Drummond.

Mr. Scriven's Advertising Agency.—Our remarks yesterday upon bogus advertising agencies at New York, made an honorable exception of Pettingill & Co., and Hooper & Son, and to these it may be added that Mr. C. H. Scriven of this city is the only other prominent advertiser in this country who is "sure pay." Country editors need have no suspicion of his integrity, founded, as it is, on several years' successful business in the Northwest.

Sale of Jewelry.—The great closing out sale of Geo. W. Stevens & Co., the well-known jewellers No. 77 Lake street, is affording the community a most excellent opportunity to purchase jewelry and silverware at the most reasonable rates, an opportunity which is rapidly being improved by the public. The most costly and beautiful articles of jewelry are offered at rates which bring them within the reach of all.

Musical.—Heller, the magician, who has been performing his feats of necromancy for several evenings past at Bryan Hall, has been creating a great sensation by his musical abilities which far surpass his slight of hand tricks and make us regret that so excellent a pianist should lower music by mixing it with magic. We have had no pianist, to our remembrance, since Thalberg's time who surpasses him in rapid and brilliant execution. The "Wedding March" and Herz's variations upon "The Last Rose of Summer" as played by him on Tuesday evening were masterpieces of executive skill.

Examination of Confidence Operators.—The examination of James Quales and S. A. Hendricks, the alleged confidence operators, who last Thursday succeeded in swindling an old man by the name of Jacob Moyer out of $38, was held yesterday morning at the Police Court. Although the money had been returned to their victim, and efforts had been made to cover up the affair and frustrate the natural result, Quales was held in $300 to appear for trial at the next session of the Recorder's Court. Hendricks was discharged from custody.

The Third Philharmonic Concert.—The third Philharmonic Concert takes place at Bryan Hall next Monday evening, upon which occasion will be presented a programme of surpassing merit. The orchestra have now in rehearsal Beethoven's Grand Seventh Symphony, Von Weber's "Invitation to the Waltz," originally written for the piano and adapted for orchestra by Berlioz, a potpourri on themes from "Martha," and the overture *la Sirene*. J. G. Lumbard will sing an *aria* from "The Creation." A new vocalist, a mezzo-soprano of much merit, whose name we are not permitted to give, will also appear in an *aria* from "Linda" and a *romanza* from one of Halevy's works.

Turkey vs. Chicken.—A respectable appearing man, giving the name of Wm. Carr, was examined at the Police Court yesterday upon a charge of turkey larceny. The defendant acknowledged the corn as to having been very drunk, but disclaimed as to taking the turkey. He was positive that, sober or in his cups, he was fully competent to distinguish between a turkey and a chicken, and was equally well convinced that the particular fowl alluded to was a chicken, and consequently not a turkey. For taking on a larger load of liquor than his capacity would warrant, the prisoner was fined three dollars. For the larceny of a turkey, he was sent five days to the Bridewell—but he left the presence of the Court reiterating the assertion that it was "*only a chicken.*"

A Resolute Bar-maid.—A tall, stalwart private of the Lead Mine Regiment, named John Clowthers, yesterday morning at an unreasonable hour, entered the saloon kept at No. 219, Randolph street, called for liquor, drank it and then refused to liquidate for the same. The man of the house was absent. The bar-maid was at home and put the Lead Miner out of doors. The soldier drew his sabre-bayonet—a dangerous weapon to handle carelessly—ran at her, and threatened her instant demolition. But he met his match. She fairly whipped her assailant, and boldly grasping the weapon wrenched it from him. A policeman ended the scene. That woman deserves a pension for her valor. The Lead Mine Regiment was delayed an hour in its departure from the city, later in the day, during the absence of an officer, who was hunting up *that sabre*.

The Boot on the Wrong Foot.—One Thomas Aaron went into the saloon of Mr. Dupont, corner of Monroe and Wells street, Tuesday evening, at a very late hour, and while there, or previously, become so deeply intoxicated that he fell asleep and fell upon the floor. It would also appear that he "fell among thieves," as, when he awoke to consciousness, a pair of boots he had bought but three days previously, and which he thought himself very fortunate in purchasing at five dollars, had actually been stolen from his feet. Of course he raised an outcry. It was snowing and he could not go home barefooted. Officer Phillips was called in, and after some search found the missing articles stowed away beneath an outer staircase leading to apartments above a building on Wells street. After an examination into the circumstances, the same officer arrested George Ayres, the keeper of a boarding house on Market street, and Robert Blackwell, a tenant of the same place. Ayres was shown to have been in the saloon, and was in fact seen in the act of pulling off the besotted Aaron's boots. The case was brought before Justice Akin, at the Police Court yesterday, and Blackwell was discharged from custody, while Ayres was held in $100 to appear for trial at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

Flag Presentation at Camp Douglas.—Camp Douglas was again the scene yesterday of one of those pleasant occasions which have so often of late relieved the monotony of camp life and evidenced the kindly relations existing between the soldiers and their friends at home. The particular instance to which we refer, as having occurred yesterday, was the presentation of an elegant silk flag of the regulation size, the handiwork of Charles Du Bois, to the Shabbona Rifles, Capt. Geo. Kittell, Company C, Col. Lynch's regiment. A very tasteful and appropriate presentation speech was made by Henry S. Monroe, Esq., to which Lieut. Joseph G. Burt responded handsomely. The flag was the gift of the citizens of Shabbona, De Kalb county, in this State, and was a splendid token of remembrance and patriotic wishes. The little town of Shabbona, out of two hundred and four voters, has sent eighty-six of her most stalwart and loyal sons to the wars, and has not been backward in remembering them in their absence and caring for them in the matter of extra blankets and clothing. We have yet to hear of a more loyal little town than Shabbona or one which has more nobly and unanimously sent forth her sons to the field in defence of the dear old Flag.

THE LEAD MINE REGIMENT.

ITS DEPARTURE FOR THE WARS.

On the 25th of November last, we chronicled the arrival of the Washburne Lead Mine Regiment from Galena, and their domiciliation, after a temporary sojourn at the Wigwam, at Camp Douglas. To-day we announce their departure for Cairo, under orders from the War Department. Marching orders were received by Col. Smith, a little more than a week ago, and officers and men obeyed it with alacrity. Precisely at 12 o'clock yesterday the line was formed, and escorted by Col. Brackett's Cavalry, numbering full 1,150 men; the 51st Regiment, Col. Cumming in command, numbering 800 men; the Fusileer Regiment, led by Major Wood, numbering 1,200 men; the 57th Col. Baldwin commanding, numbering 1,000 men; the Irish Brigade, numbering 400 men, and Bell's Cavalry Regiment, on foot, numbering 900 men; the Lead Mine Regiment, numbering full 1,000 men, rank and file, preceded by the regimental band, filed through the gateway of the camp in column and took up their line of march for the city.

Headed by their escort, numbering nearly 5,000 men, they marched through the principal streets of the city, and everywhere received the enthusiastic congratulations of a multitude of spectators, who thronged the sidewalks and bade the men God speed upon their patriotic errand. They arrived at the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad about four o'clock, and as soon thereafter as the command could be embarked, they were speeding swiftly to their destination, attended by the good wishes of the spectators who thronged the Great Union Depot to witness their departure.

This regiment is completely armed and equipped in a manner equal, if not superior, to any regiment in the field from this State, and as far as experience and discipline are concerned, as well as in the matter of equipments, fully prepared to take the field. They are well drilled and fully posted in the manual of arms. They are armed with the Enfield rifle, with sabre bayonets, the best arm in the service.

Col. Smith is a man of thorough business habits, popular with his command, and will make an excellent commanding officer. Lieutenant Colonel Maltby is an officer of experience, having served under Lieutenant General Scott, throughout the entire Mexican campaign with distinction, and one in whom the entire regiment have unbounded confidence. Major Smith was an officer in command of a company at Rockford, drilled by the late Col. Ellsworth. Adjutant Frohock is the 1st Lieutenant of Company A, detached as regimental adjutant. He served with distinction as orderly sergeant at Washington during the three month's campaign.

The Regiment is composed of the original "Lead Mine Regiment," as organized at Galena, with the addition of one company detached from the Princeton Regiment, and from the Rock Island Regiment, to fill it to the maximum required.

The following is the roster of the Regiment:

Colonel—John E. Smith.
Lt. Colonel—Jasper A. Maltby.
Major—M. Smith.
Adjutant—Wm. T. Frohock.
Surgeon—Edward Kittoe.
Asst. Surgeon—Francis Weaver.
Quartermaster—E. Blake.
Chaplain—. Woodward.

COMPANIES.

Company A—Capt. Abram Polegrove, 1st Lieut. Wm. T. Frohock (detailed as Adjutant), 2nd Lieut. George Moore. 100 men.
Company B—Capt. Luther H. Cowen, 1st Lieut. Nesbitt Baugher, 2nd Lieut. Samuel H. Townsend. 100 men.
Company C—Capt. Thomas Burns, 1st Lieut. James Rouse, 2d Lieut. John Byrn—100 men.
Company D—Capt. T. D. Connor, 1st Lieut. Wm. R. Rowley, 2d Lieut. John O. Duer—100 men.
Company E—Capt. L. B. Fiske, 1st Lieut. Chas. Overstreet, 2d Lieut. John Adair—100 men.
Company F—Capt. Alfred Johnson, 1st Lieut. not chosen, 2d Lieut. Edward T. Lawrence—100 men.
Company G—Capt. Robert P. Seeley, 1st Lieut. not chosen, 2d Lieut. Dennis W. Griffin—98 men.
Company H—Capt. John D. Hawley, 1st Lieut. Wm. B. Seymour, 2d Lieut. T. C. Morris—100 men.
Company I—Capt. O. A. Bridgeford, 1st Lieut. not chosen, 2d Lieut. Henry H. Boies—90 men.
Company K—Capt. B. F. Holcomb, 1st Lieut. John Gray, 2d Lieut. L. B. Hunt—88 men.

A Sad Case of Desertion and Attempted Suicide.

A young woman of more than ordinary intelligence and beauty, appeared at the Armory, yesterday, and through Capt. John Nelson made a statement to Justice Akin, which, if true—and its bears evidence of truth upon its face—should condemn at least one man to the merited execration of the entire community. The complainant gave her name as Matilda Johnson. She says that she came from Henry county, in this State, some two months since, in company with a man named Robert Johnson, who had for a few days been stopping near her home in the capacity of a recruiting officer. She started from her sister's house—her parents both being dead—under a promise of marriage made by the soldier, which he said should be consummated as soon as they arrived at Chicago. Upon their arrival here, Johnson took her to the Lake House, where they remained a few days, passing as man and wife. From that hotel they removed to a notorious place on South Clark street, the character of which Matilda was not long in learning. Johnson still delayed the marriage ceremony. She supplicated. He asked for, and she granted, further time. Finally he refused to have the service performed.

About this time, a neighbor of the deluded girl came to this city and chanced to meet her. He asked her to return to her friends in the country, but she would not go. This man, upon going home to Henry county, informed the relatives of the young woman that he had serious doubts as to the alleged fact of her marriage to the recruiting officer. Acting upon this information, her sister wrote her a letter, which has been shown in the city, imploring her to return, and expressing apparent confidence in her virtue and the truth of the former statements regarding her marriage. Johnson still refused to comply with her continued importunities to make her an honest woman by legal means. He did even worse than this. He finally revealed the depth of his villainy by plainly stating that he never had any intention of uniting himself to her, his only object being to get her into the city, reduce her to as low a grade as the women he had been associating with, and then compel her to sell herself for his pecuniary profit. Deep as he had already sunk her, at this avowal the heart of his victim turned against the man she had loved, and she declared her intention of exposing him to his officers. Thereupon Johnson commenced a systematic course of personal abuse, struck her, and heaped foul epithets upon her head, and she left him.

The young woman has since this occurrence wandered the streets of the city a vagrant, broken and dispirited, knowing not what course to pursue. She fears to return to her friends, as she cannot substantiate her marriage, and thinking that unable to do this, they would refuse to take her in. For several days past she has been in consultation with the police authorities, to see if they could not compel Johnson to perform his promise. They called the man in, and he still refused.

The young woman's present mental condition is terrible, and she has more than once contemplated suicide. As late as yesterday, she in some manner became possessed of a vial containing fifteen cents' worth of ether, which she swallowed, unobserved by the officers. It was discovered that she had done so, however, in season to send for a doctor, who, by the use of the stomach pump, managed to save the life, which she considers valueless.

The rule that men are made a little lower than the angels must have an exception, for in this instance we have one considerably lower than a brute. There is a radical defect in the compensations of society. This poor girl with confidence abused, and honor destroyed, forsaken by friends and shunned by the world, must wander an outcast and finally fill an outcast's grave. The man who has blighted her fair young life walks through the world unpunished, a boaster of his triumph over innocence and a braggart among his fellows. The law throws into a felon's cell the man who steals a penny, and ignores him who commits the blackest crime in the whole catalogue of villainies. We would not willingly believe in the non-existence of a hell while such men exist.

Communication.

Editors Tribune:

I have read what purports to be a reply to my statement of facts from Col. Bell. I will not trespass upon your columns by replying to such a scurrilous attempt at defence. His ill-timed effort carries with it its own condemnation upon its face.

I shall avoid all further newspaper controversy, and pledge the public that I will substantiate all I have said, and much more, before the proper military authorities of the country.

A. G. Ellithorpe.

☞ Three more days and positively the last, of the Bible Panorama in Chicago. Exhibition Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock—and evenings at 7½ o'clock. jan 16 2t

Musical.—The Mandeville Club will give their third Oratorical and Musical entertainment at Bryant & Stratton's lecture room, this (Thursday) evening. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

A [illegible] of the Board of Trade of Baltimore.

Yesterday the following dispatch was received and read on 'Change in this city:

Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1862.

To the Chicago Board of Trade:

The Maryland Corn and Flour Exchange, founded by the loyal merchants of Baltimore, has this day gone into successful operation.

By order of the Association.

L. J. Cox, Jr.

Immediately after the above was read, the warmest enthusiasm was manifested by the members of the Board of Trade of this city, and on motion of J. C. Wright, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the President be instructed to return the sincere thanks and congratulations of this Board to the loyal merchants of Baltimore, and assure them of our most cordial sympathy, and heartfelt wishes for the success and prosperity of Baltimore.

Pursuant to the above resolution, the following dispatch was immediately transmitted by telegraph to Baltimore:

Chicago, January 15, 1862.

To the Maryland Corn and Flour Exchange, Balt.:

The Chicago Board of Trade congratulates the loyal merchants of Baltimore on their new organization. They shall always have the sympathy and co-operation of this Board.

Stephen Clary, President.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court, *before Judge Drummond*.—Warren Palmer vs. Victor Nation. Judgment of Jan. 14th vacated. New trial awarded. Warren Palmer vs. Philip Wilkins, T. C. Duvall. Same as above. Warren Palmer vs. W. Ingraham. Same. No. 515, B. Limbard vs. S. Lines. Continued by agreement to July term. No. 516. Lane vs. S. Williams. Same order. Nos. 404, 407 and 406. Paulin vs. Leonard, Way & Simpson. Continued at plaintiff's costs to July term. No. 349. Chancery. F. B. Cady vs. James S. Thompson. Exceptions of complainants referred to Master. No. 466. Northern Iron Co. vs. F. J. Price *et al.* Dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution. No. — Marshall vs. Ogden. Cause reinstated without prejudice to former proceedings. Demurred to. No. 482. W. Bissey vs. R. N. Heyden, defendant moved to vacate judgment entered lately. No. 718. J. E. Huxford vs. S. F. White *et al.* Judgment for plaintiff. No. 535. J. O. Wheeler vs. J. Laury, continued by agreement to July. No. 541. B. Lombard vs. T. Godfrey. Jury sworn, case tried and jury retired, instructed to bring a sealed verdict. No. 432. Chancery. C. Beadle vs. J. H. Bryant *et al.* Default. Referred to master to take proofs. No. 492. Chancery. Jonathan Webber vs. Daniel Richards *et al.* Decree entered.

Circuit Court—*Before Judge Manierre.*—No. 262. Truman C. Brown vs. David E. Fish; order dismissing appeal set aside, and suit dismissed by agreement of parties. No. 1069. M. L. Newberry vs. Jno. Clark and Wm. Smith. Default. Clerk assesses damages at $250, with costs. No. 255. W. Temple vs. Jonas Johnson. By agreement of parties plaintiff allowed to amend declaration, and afterwards judgment for $390.61. Defendant moved for a new trial. No. 260. Herman Badriff vs. Henry Evans. Motion to set aside order of dismission on affidavit filed.

Superior Court—*Before Judge Higgins.*—No. 892—T. T. Ramson and John A. Bartell vs Thomas H. Hyde and Geo. H. Hyde. Verdict for plaintiff, $140. No. 891—S. E. Underhill vs. P. B. Roberts; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 889—H. Hart vs. J. H. Johnson; judgment for plaintiff for $253. No. 755—Chas. Kolbhe vs. G. A. Flitchmann; judgment for plaintiff for $156. No. 755—J. Hogan vs. P. Walsh; jury trial. Sealed verdict to be given. No. 795—W. Phillips vs. W. W. Drummond; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 567—J. C. Daughtry vs. E. J. Chapin—jury trial; judgment for plaintiff, $1,069. No. 825—J. B. Weir vs. W. J. Hunt and C. T. Hunt; sealed verdict to be delivered. No. 776—H. Whittaker vs. John Abel; verdict for plaintiff for $63.50. No. 825—T. Goggins vs. Chas. Hamilton, garnishee of A. Grant; appeal dismissed. No. 826—Same vs. same; same order. No. 230—S. N. Wilcox *et al* vs. the unknown heirs of John R. Palmer, deceased *et al*; verdict for defendants. Motion for a new trial by plaintiff.

Hoarseness.—Persons subject to relaxation of the Throat, or Hoarseness, should never leave a warm room in winter, nor expose themselves to cold winds without having a "Troch" in the mouth. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, are sold by all Druggists. dw

Humbugs.—If you want to get a Saleratus about which there is no humbugery, get D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. Read the label around it, every word of which you will find to be true. It will cost you no more than an inferior article and is much cheaper in the end, as it spoils no bread or biscuit. You will find it for sale by all responsible dealers. dw

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h221-1y

☞ Apply at the Tribune Job Room, if you want job-printing done quickly, well and cheaply. dec13 tf

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25-1y

☞ The Yankee Card Writer hereafter receives orders for his wedding and visiting cards at both hotels, the Sherman and Tremont. Ladies call in parlors. Send 4 stamps for samples to the Sherman House. 5t.

☞ Go to Boyd's Exchange Office when you have business with a Broker. He pays the best rate for all uncurrent money. Sells Specie and Exchange as low as any house, and gives entire satisfaction to all who patronizes him. Office, No. 28 South Clark street, (adjoining the bank of C. B. Blair.) Entrance at the iron steps south end of the building. jn7-1m

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at St. James' Church, by Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., JOHN M. BOUNTREE and Miss MARY H. BANCROFT, all of this city.

In this city, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, Mr. NATHAN FRANK and Miss SARAH BOYINGTON, both of Chicago.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 14th, at St. Augustine Parsonage, by Rev. E. R. Tuttle, Mr. TALIESIN DAVIS and Miss MARY THOMPSON.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUALITIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c. &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ 500	20 horse power	$1,200
8 "	575	25 "	1,500
10 "	725	30 "	1,675
12 "	825	35 "	2,000
15 "	1,100	40 "	2,250

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 274. oc29-1y

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT. RELIANCE WORKS OF EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO., (Formerly Draker & Seville.) Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS., FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY. ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work Of every description.

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Safes.

THE RECENT FIRE IN BROADWAY. BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago, has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co's Drug Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for paper and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbeded until 3 o'clock last evening, a period of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN HOURS, or nearly FIVE DAYS. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in. We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

New York, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALLIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., No. 40 State street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 15, 1862.

The money market for the day has been unusually quiet. No exciting topic of any kind was discussed, and customers and bankers seemed alike disposed to wait for further developments. Currency is working easier, though perhaps the demand for it to-day was not so pressing. The European steamer's news produced rather a more hopeful feeling, but so far as we could observe, it did not stimulate transactions to any considerable extent. The suspension of the State Bank of Ohio produced no effect whatever, as it did not disturb public confidence in the soundness of the bank in the least. The measure was in fact approved, as being a necessity, forced upon the Ohio banks by the suspension of the banks upon the seaboard.

New York exchange continues very abundant. Bankers take it from customers at par, and sell to each other at ⅛, though par on round lots was sometimes accepted. The selling price is ⅛ of 1 per cent. prem. Demand much below the wishes and abilities of bankers.

Gold is dull. From the small amounts changing hands it would appear that the wants of buyers are for the present very nearly supplied. Buying price 2@2½, with a tendency to the lower figure; selling, 3 per cent. prem.

Messrs. Willard & Keen, Bankers, No. 8 Clark street, receive miscellaneous Canada money on deposit at par; Pittsburgh, 1 per cent. discount; Wisconsin, 2 per cent. discount. Nearly if not all the bankers are now taking Canada on deposit; but there is very little in circulation.

Clifton Bank of Canada.—We call the special attention of our readers to the following communication, as it is from a well informed source:

Editors of the Daily Tribune:

As a matter concerning you and all your readers, allow me to call your attention to the dangerous fact that attempts are being made to issue and circulate at the West, the bills of an exploded humbug—the Bank of Clifton, Canada.

Now, Messrs. Editors, the West has for years been the chosen field for circulating all issues of a fraudulent character. This is a fact which is attested by the refuse of a thousand banks now in our possession. It behooves us, therefore, to keep a sharp lookout, that attempts of this kind may not be successful; and you, as the guide of ever so many thousands of people, should first of all be apprised whenever anything dangerous appears in the horizon.

Now let me acquaint you with the *modus operandi* of the reputed agents of the Bank of Clifton.

It may now be somewhat over a year ago when the first issue of this bank made its appearance. Simultaneously with the issue, quotations appeared in two detectors, quoting this stuff at par. One of these detectors was published in New York, the other was published in the West. Under the protection of these "life guides," a large amount was paid out—principally in the West. The people of Illinois, especially, were the sufferers. Chicago alone has now several thousand dollars, and what the remainder of the State has, it is of course impossible to say. But one fact I may assert, that there is enough within the limits of this State to secure a handsome competency for at least half a dozen men.

Now with the facts patent to us all, Messrs. Chadwick & Co. open a *redemption office* at 54 Clark street, and advertise to redeem the red tinted bills of the Bank of Clifton. These gentlemen pay out a peculiar issue and refuse to redeem all others. It is presumed that they are the owners of the Bank of Clifton, and in a conversation recently had with the senior member of the establishment, he disclosed the fact that the Bank had no office at Clifton, and didn't do any business in Canada whatsoever.

I assert and believe that the redemption (!!) office of Chadwick & Co., will be discontinued as soon as enough Clifton money is afloat. Furthermore, I assert with every degree of confidence, that ere six months be over, if the game is allowed to be continued, Chadwick & Co. will be decidedly *non est.*

Now, Mr. Editor, take this matter in hand; show up the monstrous swindle, exercise the prerogatives of your calling by exposing the dangers resulting from tolerating unsecured and irresponsible money in your midst, and by so doing confer a lasting favor upon thousands of your readers, and especially upon Yours truly, M.

We have taken pains to inquire to-day of our best informed bankers, and they coincide most decidedly in the opinion of our correspondent that the Clifton Bank is a swindle. We are assured that it is so regarded in Canada. The attempt to palm off its issues upon the people of the West is infamous. If our readers, by accident, have any of the stuff, let them send it at once to Chadwick & Co., No. 54 Clark street, for redemption, and then touch it *never again*. Our people have been swindled once by it, and that ought to be enough in all conscience.

St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad.—The following is a weekly statement of the earnings of the above road, from Jan. 1st to the 7th:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$5,673.62	6,344.85
Freight	9,063.61	11,989.14
Sundries	815.33	855.83
Total	$15,552.56	$19,189.82
Decrease in 1862	3,637.26	
Total this month to date	15,552.56	19,189.82
Total since 1st Jan.	$15,552.56	$19,189.82

Canada Great Western Railway.—The earnings of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending the 10th inst., were $62,121.89; corresponding week of 1861, $42,040.07; increase, $20,081.82.

Bank Failure at McGregor, Iowa.—The McGregor (Iowa) *News* of Monday, the 13th, announces the failure of the well-known banking house of Lee & Kinnard; and says:

"This firm having weathered the financial storm of 1857-8, and survived the stump-tail disasters of last winter, had established such a reputation for soundness and reliability, that no one was expecting such a result at this time, and therefore the announcement took everyone by surprise. Their liabilities amount to about $57,000, and their assets foot up about the same amount; but as they consist mostly of real estate, they cannot be converted in these times except at a heavy loss to creditors. We are sorry to learn that they were not able to protect their depositors, except by the assignment for the benefit of their creditors generally, and consequently, many persons illy able to bear the loss, have suffered. We are pleased to be able to state that the McGregor Branch of the State Bank of Iowa has not suffered by their failure, and that notwithstanding the "stump-tail" panic through which it has passed in the last year, it is now in a very healthy condition."

New York Banks.—The following are from the footings of the New York Banks for the past week:

Loans	$152,088,012	Decrease	$2,327,314
Specie	25,732,070	Increase	1,339,194
Circulation	8,121,512	Decrease	464,674
Net Deposits	113,889,762	Increase	2,100,529

NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

Clearings for week ending Jan. 4	$100,642,429.00
Clearings for week ending Jan. 11	105,694,811.48
Balance for week ending Jan. 4	6,687,761.49
Balances for week ending Jan. 11	6,166,278.95

New York Stock Market.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	83½	83¾
Galena	68¾	69
Rock Island	54⅛	55⅛
Burlington and Quincy	61⅛	
Michigan Southern (preferred)	41	42
Michigan Central	51⅝	53
Michigan Southern (common)	20⅝	21
Cleveland and Toledo	37½	38
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	43¼	43
Missouri 6s	42⅝	42¾
Virginia 6s	50	....

Market—1st Board, buoyant; 2d Board, buoyant.

COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 15, 1862.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	612	16560	643	1000	643	488
R I R R	863	4200	2450	....	700	800
Ill C R R	290	1500	6000	350	....	....
C B & Q R R	324	2265	3115	....	....	....
A & St L R R	....	....	700	....	....	....
Total	2089	24075	12908	1350	1343	1288

	LH'gs No.	DH'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	G. S. lbs.
G & C U R R	1050	488	28	14570	....	980
R I R R	....	229	....	....	8826	....
Ill C R R	200	403	35	5475	1975	....
C B & Q R R	2366	223	106	3316	230156	....
A & St L R R	350	5	....	....	....	....
Total	3966	1343	169	23361	248717	980

The Arabia, with Liverpool advices to the 5th inst., was telegraphed to-day. Confidence in peace was daily gaining strength, and Breadstuffs had a declining tendency—all kinds being slightly lower.

The Provision market to-day was firm, but not very active. There is a good speculative and fair shipping demand for Mess Pork, but the extreme firmness of holders limits transactions—and at any rate the offerings are light, in consequence of the scarcity of cooperage. Holders of round lots of well established brands were very firm at $9 25, at which we report sales of 500 brls—part of it with 200 lbs packed in, and free of storage till the 1st of May next—and 100 brls at $9.12½. Country brands are offered more freely than city, and we report sales of 250 brls at $8.75@9.00. There is some inquiry for Prime Mess Pork, but there is little or none offering. There was a good demand for Green Hams to-day, and a shade better prices were paid—sales being made at $2 87@3.00 per 100 lbs. English Meats are in fair request, and we note a sale of 200 boxes Long Rib Middles at 4⅛c. Lard was more firmly held, and the market was less active—only about 300 pkgs being sold at 6¼c for prime city kettle-rendered, and 6⅛c for city steam-rendered Leaf. A few lots of country kettle-rendered were sold at 6⅛c, and 50 brls White Grease at 5¼c.

The impression that there is to be a speedy forward movement to open up the South, gives increased confidence in the market for nearly all kinds of product, and to this may be attributed the more active speculative inquiry.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, to-day amounted to 5,309. The market for Live Hogs was not so active, and it was somewhat more difficult to sell, but there is no quotable change in prices. About 3,500 head changed hands, at $2.24@2.45—the bulk of the sales being at $2.25@2.30. The supply of Dressed Hogs was light and the market ruled a shade higher for light and extra—the former being taken by packers and the latter by shippers—the sales ranging from $2.50@2.90—closing firm.

The demand for Beef Cattle is confined to the packers, and the market is quiet and unchanged, with sales at $1.50@2.75 for inferior to fair.

The market for Flour and grain was heavy and depressed, in consequence of the dull news by the steamer. Flour was dull and easier at the close with sales of choice white winter at $4.25@4.62½; and spring extras at $3.55@3.80. Wheat declined ½@1c per bushel, with sales of No 2 Red Winter in store at 73@74c; No 1 Spring at 71¼c; and No 2 Spring at 66@66½c—the great bulk of the transactions being at 66c. Corn was dull, with trifling sales of Mixed in store at 22¼c. Oats were sold at 16c. Rye and Barley were quiet and unchanged. Highwines are still unsettled and entirely nominal. Buyers to-day offered 14c, but sellers did not place their stocks on the market. Hides are steady.

[From the Galena Advertiser, 13th.]

The Hog Market.—The receipts of dressed hogs are very light—probably owing to the low prices, for there is a large stock in the country yet. The prices paid on Saturday were $2 per 100 lbs. and less, $2.00 to 2.25 for those weighing from 200 lbs to 250 lbs and $2.25 to $2.50 for those weighing 250 and upwards.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 15.

PROVISIONS—There was a good inquiry for Mess Pork, but the firmness of holders restricted transactions. The sales were: 200 brls city packed at $9 25; 300 brls do (100 lbs packed in, and free of storage till the 1st of May), at $9.25; 100 brls city packed Mess at $9.12½; 200 brls country packed do at $9.00; 50 brls do at $8.87½; 50 brls do at $8.75. Green Meats are in active demand and firm. Sales, 30,000 lbs Green Hams at $2.87; 2,400 pcs do at 3¼c; 600 pcs do at 3c. Lard was in fair request and steady. Sales, 150 brls prime city kettle rendered at 6¼c; 55 tcs country do at 6⅛c; 100 tcs prime city steam-rendered Leaf at 6⅛c; 50 brls White Grease at 5¼c. English Meats are in fair demand. Sales 200 bxs Long Rib Middles at 4⅛c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 1,343. Market firmer, and a shade higher for light hogs, which are in active demand to make bacon. Extra shipping hogs are also in better request. Sales were:

50 Hogs averaging	421 lbs	at	$2.90
30 "	380	"	2.85
100 "	280	"	2.80
40 "	250	"	2.75
54 "	239	"	2.75
34 "	240	"	2.75
31 "	251	"	2.75
21 "	250	"	2.77
160 "	236	"	2.75

320 Hogs at	$2.60@2.75, dividing on	200 lbs.
34 "	2.50@2.75	200 lbs.
540 "	2.55@2.70	200 lbs.
300 "	2.50@2.70	200 lbs.
24 "	2.50@2.75	200 lbs.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 3,966 head. The market to-day was less active—holders being firm, and buyers keeping back for lower prices. The transactions, however, show no material change in prices, though the market was hardly so good as yesterday. The sales were:

45 Hogs, averaging	265 lbs.,	at	$2.45
279 "	231	"	2.40
[illegible] "	212	"	2.35
421 "	202	"	2.25
160 "	200	"	2.30
270 "	270	"	2.27½
1755 "	267	"	2.25
138 "	255	"	2.24

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 169 head. There is a fair inquiry for good packing Cattle and the market is quiet and unchanged. There are but few shippers on the market this week yet. The sales were:

18 Beeves, averaging	1430 lbs,	at	$2.25
33 "	980	"	2.00
10 "	1165	"	1.80
13 "	1080	"	2.00
17 "	1200	"	2.25

SHEEP—66 Sheep, av. 117 lbs, at $3.50; 77, av. 110 lbs, at $3.50.

FLOUR—Received, 2,089 brls. Market opened firm, but closed quiet and easier. The sales were: 50 brls "Bell Street" choice white winter at $4.62½c; 100 brls good white winter extra at $4.25; 100 brls "Uhl's Premium" and 200 brls "Ionia" spring extras, at $3.80; 100 brls "Oliver Twist" do at $3.65; 300 brls very good extras at $3.65; 100 brls "Buckeye" at $3.60; 100 brls fair extra at $3.55.

WHEAT—Received 24,075 bu. Market declined ½@1c per bu. Sales were: 400 bu No 2 Red Winter in store at 74c; 400 bu do at 73c; 2000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 71¼c; 3000 bu No 2 Spring (early) at 66½; 5000 bu do at 66¼c; 35,000 bu do at 66c; 1000 bu Rejected Spring in store at 53; 400 bu condemned wheat on track at 47.

CORN—Received 12,908 bu. Market dull. Sales 5000 bu Mixed in store at 22¼c; 2000 bu Rejected in store at 18¼c; 1000 bu do at 18.

OATS—Received 1350 bu. Market quiet. Sales 500 bu No 1 in store at 16.

RYE—Received, 1,343 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 800 bu No. 1 in bulk at 33½c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1,286 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu No. 2 in store at 31c; 400 bu do at 30c delivered.

HIGHWINES—Unsettled. Buyers and sellers apart, with no demand at over 14c.

TIMOTHY SEED—54 bags choice at $1.60.

CLOVER SEED—10 bags good at $3.40. Market very dull.

HIDES—Quiet. We quote: Dry Flint, 11@11½c; Dry Salted, 5@5½c; Green Country, 5c.

TALLOW—100 brls prime packers at 7¾c.

DRIED APPLES—3000 lbs choice Southern at 6c.

BEANS—40 bushels prime at $1.25; 120 bushels medium at $1.00; 40 bushels do at $1.05.

BUTTER—Choice qualities dull and neglected. Sales, 100 firkins common at 6½@7c.

EGGS—Fresh, dull at 11@12c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.00 per doz. Turkeys 4@5c per lb.

COOPERAGE—Firm. Sales, 300 Pork Barrels, to arrive, at $1.50; 800 do at $1.61; 165 do at $1.57½; 800 Lard tierces at $1.90.

Commerce of Montreal.

We give to-day the receipts of produce for the last four years, ending 31st Dec. These receipts, of course, only comprise those by Canal and Railway, not one river craft, which forms a considerable item, and which we gave early December:

	1861	1860.	1859.	1858.
Ashes, brls	20,004	20,264	23,215	29,572
Flour, brls	987,394	608,309	604,544	679,450
Wheat, bu	7,390,355	2,686,748	640,650	1,847,685
Pork, brls	19,292	9,504	18,012	15,939
Butter, tubs	68,889	44,411	23,045	18,133
Barley, bu	101,194	32,727	28,045	24,113
Peas, bu	1,251,941	781,477	118,450	179,298
Tobacco, hhds.	437	190	447	229
Highwines, brls	1,508	1,121	1,062	2,335
Lard, kgs	2,480	1,978	855	2,549
Bacon, sides	415	362	6	18
Tallow, brls	3,722	4,261	4,998	7,616
Beef, brls	1,381	295	486	762
Oatmeal, brls	19,119	7,244	613	1,904
Cheese, boxes and brls	2,986	3,919	3,928	3,943
Potatoes, bu	6,471	24,609	4,759	2,389
Whisky, brls	2,523	1,389	697	799
Oats, bu	78,768	40,[illegible]	63,783	115,880
Rye, do	73,304	61,318	816	3,728
Ind'n Corn, bu	1,516,767	188,214	71,430	105,117

Tonnage of Toledo for 1861.

The following table we find in the Toledo *Blade* of yesterday:

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1861.

U. S. vessels entered	73	16,974	581
Foreign vessels enter'd	67	12,371	683
Coasting trade entered	1,949	535,785	19,716
Total entered	2,089	563,130	20,979
U. S. vessels cleared	51	11,126	378
Foreign vessels cleared	65	12,501	666
Coasting trade cleared	1,895	552,295	19,456
Total cleared	2,011	575,972	20,500

Large Shipment of Hogs.

There has been the largest shipment of live hogs over the Great Western Road within the last week ever known in the same period before. The average shipment has not been less than seventy car loads daily. The greater portion of these came over the Central Road. At Toledo, during the latter part of the week, there was such an accumulation of stock that it could not be forwarded, and it was re-loaded and shipped *via* this city to New York.

Parties from Montreal are now here, offering the highest current prices for heavy hogs. On Saturday there were about one hundred head, averaging nearly five hundred pounds, shipped from Albion in this State, and from Central Illinois. Those from Albion were pronounced, by Mr. Tylor, who has for years been engaged at the stock yards, the finest lot ever seen. The Agent of the Great Western Road, Mr. W. M. Pomeroy, is indefatigable in his efforts to satisfy all the shippers over this route, and to avoid the necessity of shipping over other routes.—*Detroit Tribune, 14th.*

[From the Gate City, 14th.]

Keokuk Hog Market.—The total number of hogs cut by the packers in this city down to Saturday night, Jan. 11th, is nearly as follows:

Bodman & Co	3,800
Cleghorn & Alexander	16,000
Patterson & Timberman	8,000
Total	27,900

Prices range from $2@2.50 per 100 lbs. There is plenty of money for hogs and the market is rather brisk. The fluctuations in the Cincinnati and Chicago markets do not seem to affect this market.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From to-day's Milwaukee Sentinel.]

The market for dressed hogs was less active than yesterday, and prices a shade lower. There was but one buyer on 'Change, and he took only a few hundred. The ruling prices were $2.75@2.80 for heavy averages.

[From the Buffalo Advertiser, 13th.]

Dressed Hogs—Market steady and within the range of 3¾@4c. Live Hogs—Quoted at 2¾@3c for the range of ordinary to choice, with moderate receipts.

[From the Toledo Blade, 14th.]

Dressed Hogs—Sales 100, and 35 head at $2.75@3.00, dividing on 200 lbs.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 14th.]

Dressed Hogs—There are rather more indications of steadiness to-day, there being a fair demand at $2.50@3.50, according to quality.

New York Hide Market—Jan. 13.

We take the following from the circular of Weil & Weidemeyer: "The disturbed condition of our currency, with "specie at 5 per cent prem." and the impending increase of duties on leading staple importations have had a tendency, both really and apparently, to enhance the value of hides and leather. Since our last, the market has continued quite active, and large sales were made, of most leading kinds, at an advance from ½c@1½c per lb. for dry hides. Dry Hides—The inquiry has been good for all descriptions. The home trade were large purchasers, and both out-of-town buyers and speculators secured portions of desirable invoices. The Boston, Buffalo, and Albany trade were partially represented. At Boston sales of western realized 16¾@17c. Dry Salted Hogs—A parcel each of Matamoros and Chile were taken by a Buffalo dealer at 17¼c for the former, and 18c for the latter description. We also note sale of about 900 Chile to a Canadian purchaser, at 17c in bond. Upper leather hides—The principal sale of the week was a parcel of Sierra Leones to a Salem dealer on private terms. Several thousand Buenos Ayres and Orinoco kips changed hands, on private terms, to go east. Wet salted hides—Transactions comprise sales of 1,000 Montevideos, 1,000 Rio Grandes, and 4,500 Californias, reported on speculation. Domestic slaughters were in good demand for export and home consumption. The receipts amount to 6,018 hides. Sales for actual consumption, etc., amount to 36,400 hides and 75 bales do. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 212,300 dry hides, 24,800 wet salted do, 1,800 horse hides, and 1,000 bales East India hides.

Philadelphia Flour Market—Jan. 13.

The flour market is firm, but inactive, at about previous quoted rates, with further sales of 2,000 brls, mostly extra family, at $5.87½@6, including 300 brls good extra at $5.75; 1,400 brls Broad street mills extra, and 500 do family, also sold, on terms kept private, for export. The sales to the trade range at from $5.25 to $5.50 for superfine; $5.62½@5.75 for extras; $5.87½@6.12½ for family, and $6.25@6.75 per barrel for fancy brands, as in quality, and the demand moderate. Rye flour and corn meal remain quiet; we quote the former at $3.75, and Pennsylvania meal at $3 per barrel, without sales of either. The receipts to-day are 1,695 brls flour, 6,895 bushels wheat, 900 do corn, 28 do rye, 1,600 do oats, and 1,426 do barley.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Jan. 15.

Cotton—Cotton is firmer since the Arabia's news, but no transactions of moment reported, and quotations for the present are omitted.

Flour—Flour opened heavy and closed dull at about 5c lower. Sales 8,700 brls at $5.50@5.55 for super state; $5.75@5.80 for extra state; $5.50@5.55 for super western; $5.75@5.80 for common to medium extra western; $5.95@6.00 for shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio; $6.10@6.75 for trade brands. Canadian may be quoted a shade easier with only a moderate demand. Sales 600 brls at $5.50@5.55 for super; $5.75@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady. Sales 100 brls at $3.50@4.25. Corn meal quiet and unchanged.

Whisky—Whisky in fair demand. Market a shade firmer. Sales 800 brls at 23½@24c, chiefly at the latter price.

Grain—Wheat rather dull and scarcely so firm, there is nothing doing however to establish prices. Sales 14,000 bu Canadian club at $1.34; 700 bu winter red western at $1.41. Barley quiet and firm. Sales 7,800 bu at 81@84c. Rye scarce and firm. Corn dull and closes a shade easier. Sales 19,200 bu at 65½@66c for mixed western in store and afloat. Oats in moderate request. Sales at 41@45c for Jersey, Canada, western and state.

Provisions—Pork steady and unchanged; sales 1120 brls at $11.75@12.37½ for mess; $13.50 for city prime mess, and $8.00@8.50 for prime. Beef rules very quiet; sales 100 brls at $4@4.50 for city prime; $5@5.50 for city mess; 10@12 for repacked mess; $12.75@14 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams dull and nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet at 4@4½c for shoulders, and 5½@6½c for hams. Sales 2600 green hams at 6c. Bacon sides also very quiet, but prices without change. Sales 450 boxes western short ribbed and clear middles at 7¼@7⅜c. Dressed hogs in fair demand at 4@4½c. Lard opened dull and closed a shade easier, with less doing. Sales 1250 brls at 7¾@8⅛c. Butter in demand and very firm at 11@15c for Ohio and 17@22c for state. Cheese dull and nominal at 5½@7c.

Groceries—Coffee—Rio continues firm, with fair business doing. Sales, 2300 bags at 18@20c. Sugar—Raw steady and firm. Sales 481 hhds Cuba at 8¼@8¾, and 5361 bags Pernambuco at 7¾. Molasses—Quiet and without material change in price. Sales, 15 hhds Barbadoes at 35c, and 25 bbls do at 37. Tallow—Very firm. Sales 40,000 lbs prime city at 9¾.

Stocks—Higher and active. Chi & R I 55½; C B & Q 62; M & P du C 19; C & T 38¼; G & Chi 69; Clev & Pitts 16; Pan 113; M S 21¼, do gtd 42½, b 30; Reading 37½; Pac M 99½; N Y C 83¾; Erie 36½, do pfd 58¼; Hud 39½; M C 53; American gold 103½; Lake Erie & W, 1st bonds, 78½; Cal 7s, 79; Ill war loan 78½; Ill canal regtd bonds 79½; Minn 8s, 78; Mo 6s, 43½, b 30; U S 6s, 81; Oregon war loan 86½.

New York Cattle Market.

According to the reports from the several market places in the city, there have been received this week 3,663 beeves, 123 cows, 314 veals, 8,508 sheep and lambs, and 46,712 swine. Beef cattle are selling this week at a reduction of a half cent per lb. The quality of the stock offered this week is about the same as that offered last week of fair grade. The prices are as follows: premium 9@9½c; extra 8½@9½c; first quality 7½@8½c; second quality 7@7½c; third quality 6½@6½c; inferior 5½@6½c, and the average of all sales were about 7¼@7½c. Milch cows are without change. Sales at $30@37@$45 per head, as to quality. Calves are selling at 4@5c for common to good, and extra at 6c. Sheep and lambs are doing better. A brisk trade has been done notwithstanding the receipts have been increased 1,000 head, and prices are 12½@25 cents higher. Swine are still very plenty and prices lower. Prime corn fed hogs 3¼@3⅜c for live, and 4⅛@4¼c for dressed medium do; 3½@3 4-5 for dressed.

Foreign Markets.

Per Arabia.] [Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Cotton—Sales of cotton for four days, 80,000 bales. A considerable advance took place during the week, and the official quotations for middling Orleans were 13¾@12¾, while private authorities quote sales at during the week. On Friday, 25,000 bales were sold, the market closing at a further advance of ⅛@¼d per lb.

Breadstuffs—On Friday were dull, and all descriptions slightly lower, closing with a declining tendency.

Provisions—Quiet, but steady.

London Money Market—Consols closed on Friday at 92⅛@92¼ for money.

1862. PROSPECTUS. 1862

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper.

DEVOTED TO News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

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"The Union, It Must and Shall be Preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. It has aimed to be Right rather than Popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the Truth, regardless of the offence that may be given to Prejudice and Ignorance.

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THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM,
JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.
IMPROVEMENT OF THE MORAL, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE MASSES.
THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION,
OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.
FREE HOMESTEADS FOR THE LANDLESS,
ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOME INDUSTRY.
NO POLITICAL JOBBERY,
HONEST MEN FOR OFFICES,
ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT,
A SOUND CURRENCY, AND DEATH TO ALL "WILD CAT SHINPLASTERS."

And the prosecution of the War against Treason, until the last rebel has laid down his arms. Though this wicked rebellion against the best and most beneficent Government that ever existed in the world, has become fearfully strong, yet the American Republic is far stronger. The loyal "Mudsills" will yet subjugate the arrogant Oligarchy. To this patriotic end the Tribune will work without growing weary, until the Union has made a footstool of its foes.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

But the Chicago Tribune while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a *first class newspaper*. It contains full accounts of all the interesting occurrences of the day, and pays more money for Special Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence, than any Journal out of New York, and publishes more and fresher news than any paper circulating in the West. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest two or three days sooner than the papers of the seaboard cities.

The weekly contents of the Tribune embrace:

1st.—A COMPLETE CURRENT HISTORY OF the Progress of the War.
2nd.—THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY—Casualties by Sea and Land—Extraordinary Events of all kinds.
3rd.—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES, containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.
4th.—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER Political, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.
5th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND OF State Legislatures—Important Speeches and Documents.
6th.—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY article the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The Tribune has achieved a high reputation as a Commercial Paper.
7th.—VERY CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL and Horticultural articles by "Rural" and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.
8th.—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND Gossip, Reviews, and Pleasant Miscellany.

In short, the purpose and ambition of the Editors are, to make the Chicago Tribune so interesting and valuable a visitor that no intelligent Western family can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

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—Ten copies (rate at $1.00)	10.00
—Twenty copies	20.00

Any person sending us twenty or more subscribers will be entitled to an extra copy for his services. For a club of Fifty the Tri-Weekly will be sent free, and for a club of One Hundred, the Daily Tribune.

Tri-Weekly (155 issues per annum)	$ 4.00
For six months	2.00
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☞ Only the weekly papers that receive the above, with special request to copy it, will be entitled to a Daily exchange.

Tax Sale Notice.

TAX SALE NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern—Take notice that on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1860, I became the purchaser of the following described lot of land, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, with the buildings, if any, situated thereon, at a sale of lots and lands (held in pursuance of law) for Special Assessments.

On Warrant No. 349, South—for grading, curbing and gravelling State street from the north line of Twelfth street to the centre of the Archer Road, viz:—Lot number eighty (80), in Block number six (6), in the Assessor's Division of part (being 6⅝ acres) of the southwest fractional quarter of Section twenty-two (22), in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14) east, and that the time of redemption thereof will expire on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1862.

WILLIAM F. FLEETWOOD.

Chicago, January 13th, 1862. ja15-k305-3t

TAX SALE NOTICE.—To whom it may concern: Take notice, that on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1860, I purchased the following described lots and lands, to-wit: in

CANAL ADDITION.

Lot number one in block number four, and lot number two, in block number four—both taxed in the name of J. H. Leavenworth.

Also, lots number seventy-five and eighty, in block number six—taxed in the name of J. W. Cochran.

Lots number sixty-nine and seventy four, in block number seven—taxed in the name of J. W. Cochran.

Lots number sixty three and sixty-eight, in block number eight—taxed in the name of J. W. Cochran.

Lots number fifty-seven and sixty two, in block number nine—taxed in the name of J. W. Cochran.

Lots number fifty-one and fifty-six, in block number ten—taxed in the name of J. W. Cochran.

All said lots and blocks being in the Assessor's division of 69⅜ acres in the S. W. ¼, Sec. 22, Township thirty-nine north, Range fourteen east.

OGDEN'S ADDITION.

Lot number thirteen, in block number twenty-seven—taxed in the name of J. W. Hall.

ORIGINAL TOWN.

The south half of lot number five, in block number twenty four—taxed in the name of J. W. Cochran, and the west two-thirds of the west half of lot number seven (7), in block number twenty-five—taxed in the name of J. W. Cochran.

The E. ½ of lot number 2, in block number 31—taxed in the name of William Hildebrand.

NORTH ADDITION.

Except the north seventeen feet of sub-lots number 5 and 16, of lots number 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19—taxed in name of unknown; all in the city of Chicago in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, with the buildings, if any, situated thereon, at a sale of lots and land (held in pursuance of law) for taxes and costs due the city of Chicago for general and special purposes, for the municipal year A. D. 1859, and that the time of redemption thereof, will expire on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1862.

WILLIAM F. FLEETWOOD.

Chicago, January 11, 1862. ja13-k298-3t

Notice to Packers.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of BEEF AND PORK, Packing House, Archer Road, Bridgeport.

We are now prepared to execute with promptness and dispatch orders for the purchase, slaughtering, packing and curing of Cattle and Hogs, upon as favorable terms as any house in the trade. Office, 77 Kinzie Street. de24-k79-1m

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS SEVEN Octave Piano Fortes, at 150 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, will be sold cheap for approved paper, or on monthly payments, by J. PRESTON. de18-k20-1m

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS FOR 1862.

P. PALMER, 112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

50 bales Stark Sheeting,	15½ cts.
50 " Appleton "	15½ cts.
100 " India Head Sheetings,	15½ cts.
50 cases Philip Allen & Sons' Print,	12½ cts.
75 " American Print Works' "	12½ cts.
50 " Merrimac Prints,	12½ cts.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $30 per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS, $28 " "
25,000 OZARK BAGS, $26 " "

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, NEW STYLES, At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! AT REDUCED PRICES.

COTTON GOODS At Low Prices.

Having made large purchases of Cotton Goods before the late advance in prices, I am prepared to sell much lower than others in this market.

CARPETS, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS, Curtain Goods, Bedding and Feathers.

P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET. [no26-g555-1y]

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, INSURE Merchandise, Grain, Produce, Buildings, Household Furniture, AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE In the following Insurance Companies:

HOME, of New York. Capital and Surplus ... $1,500,000.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Of Providence, R. I. Capital and Surplus ... $361,175.
CITIZENS, of New York. Capital and Surplus ... $324,362.
UNITY, of London. Capital and Surplus ... $4,697,877.
And other responsible Companies.

Life Risks taken in the MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., Of New York. Capital and Surplus ... $1,300,000.

Office 150 South Water Street. [ja14-k346-1y]

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS OF THE MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO, LOCATED AT CHICAGO, COOK COUNTY, ILL., As they existed on the first Monday of January, 1862.

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in and invested according to law		$444,100.00
Amount of debts owing by the association other than for deposits and circulation		91,220.60
Besides this amount unadjusted claims for collections, amount unknown, but supposed not to exceed	$200,000	
Amount due to depositors		61,395.61
Amount of notes or bills in circulation	$12,331	
Less amount on hand	594	11,736.09
Due Banks and Bankers		11.24
Total		$608,652.43

RESOURCES:

Stock deposited as security for circulation, cost		$ 16,480.87
Real Estate, Banking House and Lot, cost	$100,050.00	
Other Real Estate, cost	$119,234.18	219,284.18
Notes of other banks on hand, Illinois Bank Notes		30,685.00
Amount of debts owing to the association, other than loans and discount		126.41
Loans and discounts		25,751.29
Specie on hand		269.00
Deposited with other banks and bankers		6,332.92
Suspended debt		98,025.24
Illinois State Indebtedness		11,709.58
Stocks and Bonds, cost		150,798.00
Furniture account		11.22
Cash in transitu, (Illinois Bank Notes)		30,500.00
Total		$608,652.43

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—S.S.

I, J. Young Scammon, President, do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm, and I, Hamilton R. Dox, Cashier, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a full and correct statement of the affairs of the Marine Bank of Chicago, as they existed on Monday, the sixth day of January, A. D. 1862, which statement, and this affidavit, we believe to be true and correct.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
HAMILTON R. DOX, Cashier.

[SEAL.] Subscribed and affirmed to by said Scammon, and sworn to by said Dox, before me, this 13th day of January, A. D. 1862.

JAMES BROMFIELD, Notary Public.

ja15-k325-3t

For the Army.

PIPERS WANTED FOR THE SCOTCH REGIMENT.

Apply personally or by letter at 101 Washington street, Room No. 5. DANIEL CAMERON, Colonel Commanding.

Parties raising Companies or parts of Companies are requested to apply as above. Every facility will be extended, and liberal inducements offered to parties recruiting in the country. The Scotch Regiment will probably be the last accepted by the Government from Illinois. ja14-k345-1w

WANTED—For the Volunteer service of the United States Army, Able Bodied Men, To fill vacancies in Illinois Regiments now in the field. Pay and subsistence commence from the date of enlistment.

For further particulars, apply at No. 123 Clark street, Room No. 5, up stairs.

GEORGE G. KNOX, Lieut. 13th Ill. Regiment, Recruiting Officer. ja11-k292-1w

SAILORS ATTENTION! FORWARD TO NEW ORLEANS.

As I want a few more active men to join my Battery of FLYING Artillery, I call the attention of all such men, especially SAILORS to this. This will be the only Battery of the kind in the service, and having served as officer in the SWEDISH Artillery for ten years I shall make it one of the most efficient ones. It will be Cavalry and Artillery combined, without the heavy duties of the former, as Standing Picket, Scouting, etc. Pay, quarters and uniforms from day of enlistment. Captain SILFVERSPARRE. Recruiting Office, No. 7 North Clark street, near the Bridge. ja13-k324-1w

ATTENTION MILITARY.—Pay day has come, and E. R. BOWEN, 29 Clark street, (up stairs,) is ready to sell SWORDS of all kinds, BELTS, SASHES, BUGLES, SHOULDER STRAPS, CAPS and GLOVES, CHEAPER THAN EVER. And takes United States Treasury Notes at Par. Genuine Buckskin Military Gauntlets just received. oc15-ly

To Printers.

TO PRINTERS—A second-hand Ruggle's Engine Press, for sale, for one hundred and fifty dollars. Just the thing for working bill-heads, cards, labels, handbills, legal and business blanks, &c. Address W. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago.

Wanted.

WANTED—To purchase a good Residence Lot, 25 to 50 feet front by a cash purchaser. Must be north of Ringold street and east of State street. No objection to buy House and Lot if desirable. Address, with real name and description of property, and LOWEST PRICE, "W.," care of Post Office Drawer 6157. ja15-k370-3t

WANTED—A few more able bodied men will be received in the 16th Regular Infantry, U. S. A. Best of rifle uniforms furnished on joining, also good board and lodging. Time of enlistment only three years and the highest pay and bounty provided. Apply to CAPTAIN THOMPSON Commanding, No. 6 Clark street, under the Sherman House. ja 9-k288-1m

WANTED—A young Canadian is desirous of obtaining employment in an office, wholesale store, or in any capacity where he can make himself generally useful. Best of references given if required. Address "R. G. C.," Post Office Box 1979. ja13-k260-3t

WINTER BOARD.—Two gentlemen and their wives can find fine rooms and good board (everything found) on one of the avenues, three minutes walk from the Post Office, by addressing P. O. Box 1853. ja14-k347-3t

WANTED—A Furnished House. The South Side preferred. Also, a Nurse to take care of two children. Address P. O. Box 6186. ja14-k330-3t

WANTED.—A member of one of the Episcopal Churches in Chicago, and sufferer by the Rebellion, is destitute of present means for the support of a small family. Is a first-rate Penman, Correspondent and Book-Keeper. Members of Evangelical Churches are especially requested to interest themselves, and so fulfil the Divine Law, "Help one Another." Refers to last employer. Address "BUSINESS MAN," Post Office Box 3080. ja14-k332-3t

WANTED—To buy 2,000 Deer Skins, in lots not less than 100, for which the highest market price will be paid. Address Post Office Drawer 5850. de30-k79-1m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1699. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de25-h61-ly

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4255. oc24-g369-3m

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post-Office Box 4163, Chicago. ap7'61-ly

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $8 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, northeast corner Randolph and Lasalle street, or address P. O. Box 3532, Chicago, Ill. de17-k383-1m

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—A gentleman of large experience and business habits, is desirous of forming a partnership, or joining a concern having capital to make advances, in the COMMISSION BUSINESS in Chicago.

Having a large Eastern acquaintance and facilities for obtaining commissions for purchases for Eastern account, and first-rate Western connections, he could command a large and profitable business. Satisfactory references given. Address "MERCHANT," Post Office Box 6170. ja15-k354-2w

BEES WAX WANTED.—Parties having BEES WAX, In large or small quantities, will find a cash purchaser by addressing, stating price, KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 11 Lasalle street. de25-k35-ly

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of Lloyd's Great Military Maps —AT— MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

Agents, male or female, can make $5 per day selling Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States, five feet square, worth $10—price 50 cents. Lloyd's $100,000 Steel Plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only Map used by Gen. McClellan—worth $25—price 50 cents. Lloyd's official Steel Plate Map of Missouri—worth $5—price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America—5,000,000 copies of which have already been sold—price 25 cents. Any one ordering either of these Maps can have their money returned if not satisfied. Maps sent any where on receipt of price and two cents in stamps to pay postage. Address J. DIXON, Jr., 114 Dearborn street, Chicago, Manufacturers Agent. P. O. Box 2532.

Agents will be supplied at large discounts. Maps warranted. Send $1.00 for samples.

All communications requiring an answer must enclose stamp. Lloyd's Maps are in German, French, Spanish and Italian, and can be sent to foreign countries at newspaper postage.

Evidence of the Correctness of Lloyd's Map:

State of Illinois, Executive Department, Springfield, Dec. 11th, 1861.

J. Dixon, Jr., Chicago, Ill.:

Sir—I return you my thanks for a copy of "Lloyd's Great Military Map of the Fifteen Southern States." It is undoubtedly a very valuable publication, being accurate and useful. I think very highly of it. I remain, very respectfully, RICHARD YATES, Gov. de9-h764-6w

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at the National House, 278 State street, and also day boarders. ja13-k365-1w

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 84 Adams street. ja15-k371-1w

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, in suits or single, to rent with board, located on Wabash avenue, within three blocks of the Post Office. Address P. O. Box 1948.

BOARD—Rooms to let with board on reasonable terms. Apply at 64 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph. ja11-k309-1w

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. ja9-k264-1w

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A stock of New Goods, for city property, or Western Lands, and quarter cash. Address Post Office Box 4178, Chicago. ja15-k364-1w

VESSEL FOR SALE.—An half interest in a Grain Vessel for sale upon favorable terms and at a low price, if applied for soon. Capacity nineteen thousand bushels. Address Q. A. WIGHTMAN, Post Office Box 4487 Chicago. ja13-k362-1w

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—We offer for sale the Stock, Furniture, and Lease, of the Drug Store, heretofore owned and occupied by C. H. Jephson, No. 344 State Street, Chicago. ja10-k277-6t SMITH & DWYER, 92 Lake Street.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 181 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 22 Clark street, corner of Lake. de11-'61-ly

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks, situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of this city, are offered at reduced prices by the subscriber. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire in the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 88 Dearborn street, (up stairs.) jy14-k342-1m

COAL LANDS.—The subscriber offers for sale at a very low price, about 290 Acres of Land, About eighty-seven miles from Cleveland, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh Railroad. On this land there are several viens of BITUMINOUS COAL, One of which is about four feet thick is now open and being worked. The Coal is of a good quality, being very heavy and solid and therefore very durable, called the Newberry Coal. Coal for shipment is delivered on the pier at Cleveland free of cockage at $1 17 per 2,000 lbs., and is now mined and delivered on Railroad track for $1.00 per 2,000 lbs., and with an outlay of a few hundred dollars this item of cost might be reduced to 80 or 85 cents. Messrs. Sturges & Buckingham and Miller & Ricketson have used this coal and are referred to, as is also Mr. George C. Hammond and A. Handy, Esq., of Chicago. S. F. GAYLORD. Cleveland, January 20, 1862. ja13-k334-3w

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—Either for a Stock of Merchandise or Chicago City Property, one of the MOST CHARMING COUNTRY SEATS, Of ten acres of land, with well grown and finely cultivated Shrubbery. On which is a two-story Brick House, with a good cellar under the same, three fine rooms on the main floor, five sleeping rooms, kitchen, washroom, wood house, servant rooms, carriage house, barn and tenant house.

There is also a hot grapery, containing a hundred bearing vines, of all the choicest varieties, producing from a thousand to two thousand pounds of grapes. On the grounds are five hundred bearing Pear Trees; about one hundred Apple Trees (grafted fruit) one acre of White, Red and Black Raspberry Bushes, finely cultivated and prolific bearers; from one to two hundred Lawton Blackberry Bushes; about a quarter of an acre of fine Strawberry Plants; Hot Bed and Asparagus Bed, with plenty of ground for vegetable culture, and pasturage sufficient for two cows.

It is one of the very finest locations in the West, having the advantages of good Schools, Churches, and good society, located on a railroad, two-and-a-half hours ride from Chicago.

Parties desiring to exchange, by giving description of property and addressing "VOX POPULI," Box 6004 Chicago Post Office, will receive attention. ja15-k363-1w

To Rent.

TO RENT—A Rare Chance.—A Cottage House, surrounded with shade trees, containing seven rooms, beautifully located on the West Side. Rent $16 per month. House furnished throughout—to be sold at a sacrifice. Address Post Office Box 3598. ja15-k366-1w

TO RENT—A Store with Dwelling over it. An excellent location for city or country trade. Also, very desirable rooms for two families, corner Green and Fulton streets, West Division. Apply to J. J. NORTON, 100 Washington street, office No. 5. ap5'61-ly

TO RENT—A first class four story Basement House, No. 228 Indiana street. Apply to C. C. CLARKE, at Waite & Towne, 100 Washington street. de31-k114-2w

TO RENT.—I will let my House, including furniture and grounds, to a suitable tenant, stable, &c., &c., corner of Indiana avenue and North street. A. HUNTINGTON. de31-k12-2w

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street. [ap10'61-1y]

Co-Partnerships.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of GOSS & PHILLIPS is dissolved by mutual consent from and after the first of January, 1862. Either of the parties are authorized to sign in liquidation. W. B. PHILLIPS will continue the business as heretofore on corner Clark and 12th and 397 Randolph-st. Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1862. DANIEL GOSS, WM. B. PHILLIPS. ja13-k318-1m

13 WELLS STREET.—Mr. John Crerar is this day admitted a partner in our house, the business of which will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of Jesup, Kennedy & Adams. JESUP, KENNEDY & ADAMS. Chicago, January 1, 1862. ja13-k239-6t

DISSOLUTION.—The interest of Charles W. Brown ceases in our firm on and after this date. T. W. BAXTER & CO. Chicago, August 22, 1861. de23-k382-1m

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—As Thomas B. Wood & Co. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lead, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Neatsfoot and Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, and all at their usual low prices, at 176 Randolph street, Chicago. ja16-k371-1w

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MASEN, 31 North Clark street, and 311 and 175 State st.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEA… Madison street, between State and … Doors open at 7 o'clock. … Eighth night of the engagement of the American Tragedian, MR. PROCTOR, Who will appear in his powerful character of … THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16th, will be presented for positively the last time, the … Drama of NICK OF THE WOO… To conclude with the roaring Farce of WHO STOLE THE POCKET BOO… ☞ Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. PROCTOR. A GREAT BILL.

BRYAN HA… SECOND WEE… ROBERT HELLER, MAGICIAN, MUSIC… SECOND SIGH… Grand Change of Prog… Every Night. ja13-k310-1w

SIXTH ANNUAL FE… —OF— CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. … Will be held at the Tremont House on … EVENING, Jan. 23d, A. L. 5862, A. D. 1862. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. W. M. EGAN, A. M. BENNETT, … MASTERS OF CEREMONIES. A. E. CUTLER, J. D. PERKINS, A. G. LULL, C. S. CRANE, JUSTUS HUMPHREY, IRA … Tickets $3. To be had of the Committee … and at the Tremont House.

G. MIRASOLE'S DA… ACADEMY. Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance … Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and … rents only allowed as visitors. Assembly … day night for Scholars and Friends, and … mitted except those introduced by scholars. Box 1052.

DANCING AND C… THENICS.—J. B. WESTELL, from … Theatre, London, respectfully informs the … Chicago that he will be happy to attend … Private Families to give instructions … polite and elegant accomplishments. … apply to Root & Cady's Music Store.

METROPOLITAN HALL … popular Hall has been re-painted and … PUT IN COMPLETE O… And is now for rent by the night or week … garded as one of the best Halls in the … The first Artists of the country, testify that … SOUND AND VENTILAT… It has hardly an equal. It will seat over … persons. The rent will be moderate. … HOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan … No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

Hard Rubber Truss

RIGGS' HARD RU… TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of … cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER T… This Truss is having a success in curing … before unknown in the history of Trusses … others ever used, in the following respects …

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER T… rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber) during it impervious to moisture or … the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister … or move, does not press or injure the …

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER T… becomes filthy, and is always as good as … have been used by over 3000 persons in … surrounding country, within 18 months, and … failed to give satisfaction in cases of … References can be given … cases cured …

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER T… 20 years' standing; and … universally … by all eminent Surgeons as the only True … ☞ Persons wishing the instrument … sending the size in inches around the … rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, 184 Lake … Sole Agent for the … Post-Office Box 4955. Send for Pamphlet … au22'61-T-T-S-ly

Blanks.

LIST OF BLA… FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT THE TRIBUNE OF… 51 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE AND ATTORNEYS. Warranty Deeds—2 kinds, Leases—3 kinds … Special Warranty Deeds, … Quit Claim Deeds, Chattel Mortgages … Trust Deeds—2 kinds, Real Estate … Trustee's Deeds, … Release Deeds, … Articles of Agreement for … Declaration on Note, … Use and Occupation, … Payee vs. Drawer, … 1st Endorsee vs. Maker, … 2d Endorsee vs. Maker, … Payee vs. Drawer, … Drawer or Payee vs. Acceptor, … Money Counts and Merchandise … Notes and goods sold and delivered … in Replevin, … Power of Attorney—general, for Sale of Land.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. Subpoenas, Executions, Summonses, Appeal Bonds, Venires, Attachment Writs, Attachment Bonds, Attachment Notices, Attachment for Boats and Vessels, Affidavits for Attachments, Attachment Order of Sale, Capias, Affidavits for Capias, … Search Warrants, … Mittimus, Acknowledgments, … Ca. Sa., Affidavits, … Garnishees, Marriage Certificates …

SHERIFFS AND CONSTABLES. Sheriff's Deeds of Property sold on … Tax Deeds, Certificates for Land sold under … Special Bail Bond, Forthcoming Bond, Indemnifying … Replevin … Constable's Sales, … Attachment Notices.

CIRCUIT COURT AND NOTARIES. Summonses, Attachments, Attachment Bonds, Executions, Subpoenas, Attachment for Witnesses, Capias, Certificate of Citizenship, Juror's Certificate, Witness' Affidavit, Fee Bill for Costs, … Protests, … Notices of Protest, … Acknowledgments, Supersedeas.

COUNTY COURT. Marriage License, Redemption Certificates, Letters of Guardianship, Letters Testamentary, Executor's Bonds, Administrator's Bonds, Appraiser's Bill, County Court Citation for Administration and Guardians, … Warrants to …, Certificates of …, Inventories, …

MISCELLANEOUS. Blank Notes, Judgment Notes—2 kinds, Tax Notices, Tax Certificates, Tax Receipts, Canal Drawback Certificates, Affidavit for Judges of Election, Poll List of Election, Certificate of Election, Bills of Lading, Affidavit for County and Township … Bill of Sale for Vessels, Manifests, Shipping Articles, Wheat Receipts, School Fund …, School Fund …, Certificates of …, Teachers' Certificates, Marriage Certificates, Justice's Bonds, …

We are constantly adding to our … and print Blanks to order on short …

Meeting of Stockhol…

OFFICE OF THE CHICA… MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO… Chicago, January … Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Co… The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders … cago and Milwaukee Railroad Company … in Chicago at the Office of the Company … Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, Feb… 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election … and the transaction of such other business … presented. ja15-k30-td A. L. DOW…

Ship Building.

SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING.—The undersigned … prietor of the well known Shipyard at … himself permanently located … above business, is now prepared to enter … for Vessel Building and Repairing, on … tory to those who may feel it to their … him a liberal share of their patronage. Office and Yard, foot of Elvard street, … oc7-1m J. M…

Found.

FOUND—A Terrier Pup. … owner can have the same by paying … giving description. Apply at 133 North C… ja14-k336-3

General Notices

A GOOD POSITION F… BRAVE MAN.—A good man who … taincy of a Company, and active service, … opportunity for distinction and promotion … can advance about eight hundred dollars … service, nearly all of which will be refunded … hear of an opportunity of obtaining such … addressing "C," Post Office Box 488, … tier. Best of references required and given. ja14-k338-3t

NOTICE.—Chief Quarterm… Office, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9th, 1862. Contracts made with Quartermasters … Department, and approved by me, are … without my consent, and no payments … any other than the original contractor. ROBERT AL… ja13-k264-3w Major and Chief Q. M. …

NATIVE PORT W… NATIVE PORT WI… NATIVE PORT WI… THE BEST and most agreeable … WARRANTED PUR… Manufactured and sold by GALE BRO… Druggists, 202 Rando…

FAIRBANKS' STAN… SCALES OF ALL KIN… Fairbanks & Gree… NO. 35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO

CHICAGO AND HER F… destiny, a few years ago, and … was a luxury that only the richest could … they are received at VINTON'S … In forty-eight hours from Baltimore, … water, and sold as cheap as in New York. … Clark street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The people of Illinois will do well to watch the operations of a body known to comprise many actual sympathizers with the rebellion, rank secessionists at heart, who would be best pleased to carry with them all Egypt into the Southern Confederacy. When members of the Constitutional Convention go so far as to ask "*in the event of recognition how shall Illinois go?*" a file of soldiers and Fort Lafayette will come in excellent play to remove the interrogators to a place favorable for calm and uninterrupted contemplation. We warn these gentlemen that they are treading on dangerous ground. As long as they keep in the course marked out for them by the people, and, irrespective of party ties, consult and act for the good of the people at large, so long they will be sustained, but any revolutionary scheme attempted, and especially in the direction of siding the enemies of the Government, will bring swift destruction upon the authors. We have too much at stake to allow Lecomptonism in Illinois. We hope there is no reason to believe that the designs of some of the managers in the Convention will be accepted as the rule of that body. We wish we could say there is no fear of it.

PORT ROYAL SHERMAN.

It appears that Com. Dupont is thoroughly disgusted with the inaction of his associate, Sherman, of the land service, and has not only censured him for his bad conduct, but has taken the matter into his own hands, in so far as to send 3,500 of his marines up to assist Gen. Stevens, who holds an advance position. Sherman is a miserable failure; besides, he's a dyspeptic. He has no appetite for war upon so "generous and hospitable people." When shall we be finally relieved of him? If he were a volunteer officer, he would have been ordered home in disgrace long ago. Being a West Pointer, and the especial protege of McClellan, we suppose he must be endured until a change takes place nearer the throne. After all, he has done as much as the army on the Potomac.

CONGRESSIONAL INACTION.

The earnest men of the country hoped during the summer, when disaster everywhere attended our military endeavors, that official unwillingness to strike the rebellion was just equal to the disinclination to hurt the rebels, when the want of cordiality and unanimity in the Cabinet, and of a policy upon which the war should be conducted, were painfully apparent—it was hoped, we say, that, when Congress met, the spirit of the nation would be infused, that a policy at once vigorous, comprehensive and thorough would be initiated, that our rulers would be compelled to action, that our Generals would be pushed on to battle and to victory, and that the loyal people of the nation would be sustained in their confidence that the end of the war was approaching by the overthrow and punishment of those who provoked it. But Congress has been in session near six weeks, and we turn from a survey of the army, its leaders and its achievements—a mournful record they have made—to what Congress has done, and we are almost ready to despair of the Republic. The financial wants of the Government grow daily more and more imperative; but beyond the poor plan of adding a hundred millions of Demand Treasury notes to an already plethoric paper circulation, nothing has been suggested. The flood of paper money—the issues of the banks that cannot, and of the Government that will not pay—threatens already to destroy all legitimate business, to produce the direst discord in public and private finance, to cheat the country of its gold, to multiply by three the cost of the war, to plunge the country into debt for foreign luxuries, to raise the price of our great staples so that they cannot be exported—in a word, to insure bankruptcy that shall reach from the Federal Treasury down to the most obscure hamlet—a bankruptcy so deplorable that twenty years cannot retrieve it, and so general that few who do business can escape. But Congress does nothing. It does not seem to recognize, much less realize the nearness of the abyss and the depth to which, without its restraining legislation, the country must inevitably plunge. It is entertaining resolutions about homeopathic doctors; about sutlers and their sour wine and cheap sugar plums; about the defamations of its generals—all well enough when the time for them is proper, but now sadly out of place—fugitive and sufficient evidences of a lack of earnestness and comprehensiveness which augur ill for the future. There is no such high, patriotic exaltation, combined with statesmanlike talents, ought in a crisis like this to produce. In all the roll of names, and there are many that are respectable, we recognize but few that give guaranty for the talent, the zeal and the self-sacrificing spirit that are demanded by the great emergency. No man utters a word that thrill the nation with a consciousness of their necessities and truth. No man has brought forward a measure that gives an impetus or spark to every fibre of the body politic, carrying with it the conviction that the hour has come. They have words in abundance—the gabblers never die. But of action there is a lack which betokens a want of comprehension or a want of courage equally ruinous to the cause. Six weeks! What might not Congress have done in that time? Another six weeks of inaction, and the necessity for earnestness will have passed. In all human probability we shall, by that time, before the question of rival schools of medicine is determined, or the sutlers are legislated into the keeping of better articles and at more reasonable prices, before each man makes his speech that shall be his claim to re-election, before nepotism seeking favors of the Executive can get the brothers, cousins, sons, fathers and relations by marriage of all Congress into office, before it is detected even that the Republic is in danger, the men who are now wasting precious time in little nothings will gather at the Capitol some day at noon to hear that the blockade is broken, that the French, English and Spanish fleets now in American waters are acting each ship as a convoy to the merchantmen of its flag, into the ports of the South, that this Government is offered the choice of a war with all Europe or submission to an insult and a humiliation that can never be forgotten, and that the South re-invigorated by commerce, enriched by the sale of its three hundred thousand million bales of cotton, and put on a war footing by the arms and munitions it will buy, is prepared to recommence the struggle with redoubled fierceness and chance of success than before; this is the surprise which is preparing for Congress. This will be the result of long waiting—of that criminal indecision which disgusts and impoverishes the nation. Is it not time for Congress to arouse and go to work?

☞ … M. Lewis has been appointed Lieut. … W. H. Torrey Third Major, of … Wisconsin Cavalry, (Colonel Daniels.)

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEA[TRE]
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain ...

Eighth night of the engagement of the American Tragedian,

MR. PROCTOR,

Who will appear in his powerful character of ...

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16th, will be ... for positively the last time, the wild and ... Drama of

NICK OF THE WOODS.

Roaring Ralph, Grand Dance, ...

To conclude with the roaring Farce of WHO STOLE THE POCKET BOOK.

Mr. Tompkins Tiptoe ...

Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. PROCTOR. A GREAT BILL.

BRYAN HA[LL].

SECOND WEE[K].

ROBERT HELLER,

MAGICIAN, MUSIC[IAN],

SECOND SIGHT.

Grand Change of Progr[amme] Every Night.

SIXTH ANNUAL FEST[IVAL]
— OF —
CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M.

Will be held at the Tremont House on ... EVENING, Jan. 23d, A. L. 5862, A. D. 1862.

Committee of Arrangements.
W. M. EGAN, A. M. BENNETT, G. ...

Masters of Ceremonies.
A. E. CUTLER, J. D. PERKINS, A. G. LULL, C. S. CRANE, JUSTUS HUMPHREY, IRA GOD...

Tickets $5. To be had of the Committee ... ments, and at the Tremont House.

G. MIRASOLE'S DAN[CING] ACADEMY,

Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on ... Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday ... rents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every ... day night for Scholars and Friends, and no ... admitted except those introduced by scholars. Box 1832.

DANCING AND CA[LIS]THENICS.—J. B. WESTELL, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully informs the ... Chicago that he will be happy to attend ... Private Families to give instructions in ... polite and elegant accomplishments. ... apply to Root & Cady's Music Store.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

popular Hall has been re-painted and ...

PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER,

And is now for rent by the night or week. ... garded as one of the best Halls in the Union. ... The first Artists of the country, testify that ...

SOUND AND VENTILATION.

It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The rent will be moderate. Address BOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall," No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUB[BER] TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of ... cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TR[USS].

This Truss is having a success in curing ... before unknown in the history of Trusses ... others ever Cured, in the following respects ...

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TR[USS].

rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber), ... durable, impervious to moisture or perspiration ... the body; nor break, chafe, gall or blister ... or move, does not press or injure the cord.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TR[USS].

becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. ... have been used by over 3000 persons in this ... surrounding country, within 18 months, and ... failed to give satisfaction in cases of the ... References can be given ... cases cured ...

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TR[USS].

20 years' standing, and ... universally ... by all eminent Surgeons as the only Truss ... Persons wishing this Instrument can be ... sending the size in inches around the hips ... rupture, to F. B. SEELEY, Sole Agent for the ... Post-Office Box 4355. Send for Pamphlet ...

Blanks.

LIST OF BLAN[KS]

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT THE TRIBUNE OF[FICE],

51 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE AND ATTORNEY[S'].

Warranty Deeds—2 kinds. Special Warranty Deeds. Quit Claim Deeds. Trust Deeds—2 kinds. Trustee's Deeds. Release Deeds. Articles of Agreement for Warranty Deeds. Declaration on Note. Use and Occupation. Payee vs. Drawer, Bill of Ex. 1st Endorsee vs. Maker. 2d Endorsee vs. Maker. Payee vs. Drawer, 2 notes. Notice in Ejectment. Drawer or Payee vs. Accept. Money Counts and Merchan... Lease and goods sold and de... in Replevin. Power of Attorney—general. Leases—2 kinds. Leases—short form. Chattel Mortgage. Real Estate Mortgage—two kinds. Bonds for Deeds. Special ... for Sale of Land.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Subpoenas. Executions. Summonses. Appeal Bonds. Venires. Attachment Writs. Attachment Bonds. Attachment Notices. Attachment for Boats and Vessels. Affidavits for Attachm'ts. Attachment Order of Sale. Capias. Affidavits for Capias. State Warrants. Search Warrants. Warrants for Assault and Battery. Mittimus. Recognizances. Witnesses' Recog... Ca. Sa's. Affidavits for Ca... Special Summons. Attachments for Garnishees. Marriage Certificates.

SHERIFFS AND CONSTABLES.

Sheriff's Deeds of Property sold on Execution. Tax Deeds. Certificate for Land sold under ... Special Bail Bond. Forthcoming Bond. Indemnifying ... Replevin ... Constable's Sales. Forthcoming Bond. Attachment Notices.

CIRCUIT COURT AND NOTARIAL.

Summons. Attachments. Attachment Bonds. Executions. Subpoenas. Attachment for Witnesses. Capias. Certificate of Citizenship. Juror's Certificate. Witness' Affidavit. Fee Bill for Costs. Venditioni Exp... Procedendo. Naturalizat'n ... Dedimus. Protests for Non-... Protests for Non-... Notices of Protest ... Acknowledgments. Supercedeas.

COUNTY COURT.

Marriage License. Redemption Certificates. Letters of Guardianship. Letters Testamentary. Executor's Bonds. Administrator's Bonds. Appraiser's Bill. County Court Citation for Administrators and Guardians. Warrants to Appraise. Certificates of ... Insolvent Debtors. County Orders. Commissioners' ... Apprentice's ... Warrant of Appr...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Blank Notes. Judgment Notes—2 kinds. Tax Notices. Tax Certificates. Tax Receipts. Canal Drawback Certificates. Affidavit for Judges of Election. Poll List of Election. Certificate of Election. Bills of Lading. Bill of Sale for Vessels. Manifests. Shipping Articles. Wheat Receipts. School Fund ... School Fund ... Certificate of ... Teachers' Certificates. Marriage Certificates. Justice's Bonds. Affidavit for County and Township Officers.

We are constantly adding to our assortment, and print Blanks to order on short notice.

Meeting of Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, January 6th, 1862.

Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be held in Chicago at the Office of the Company, ... Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February ... 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of ... and the transaction of such other matters as ... presented. A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

Ship Building.

SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING.—The undersigned re... ing permanently located himself at the well known Shipyard at Milwau... above business, is now prepared to enter into ... for Vessel Building and Repairing, on terms ... tory to those who may feel inclined to ... him a liberal share of their patronage. Office and Yard, foot of Erie street, ... J. M. ...

Found.

FOUND—A Terrier Pup. The owner can have the same by paying expenses and giving description. Apply at 1363 North Cla[rk] ...

General Notices.

A GOOD POSITION FOR A BRAVE MAN.—A good man who ... taincy of a Company, and active service, ... opportunity for distinction and promotion, ... can advance about eight hundred dollars ... hear of an opportunity of obtaining such a ... addressing "G," Post Office Box 4156, giving ... and residence, and he will be waited on ... of references required and given.

NOTICE.—Chief Quarterm[aster's] Office, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9th, 1862. Contracts made with Quartermasters in ... Department, and approved by me, are not ... without my consent, and no payments will ... any other than the original contractor. ROBERT ALLEN, Major and Chief Q. M. ...

NATIVE PORT W[INE].

NATIVE PORT WIN[E].

NATIVE PORT WIN[E].

THE BEST and most agreeable Tonic ...

WARRANTED PURE.

Manufactured and sold by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph ...

FAIRBANKS' STAND[ARD]

SCALES OF ALL KIN[DS].

Fairbanks & Green[leaf],

NO. 2 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO AND HER FR[IENDS]. ... a few years ago, and FRESH ... was a luxury that only the ... they are received at

VINTON'S.

In forty-eight hours from Baltimore, ... water, and sold as cheap as in New York. ... Clark street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
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Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
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...	6.00
...	10.00
... and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

Additions to clubs may be made at any time, at the same rate.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862. NUMBER 41.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The people of Illinois will do well to watch the operations of a body known to comprise many actual sympathizers with the rebellion, rank secessionists at heart, who would be best pleased to carry with them all Egypt into the Southern Confederacy. When members of the Constitutional Convention go so far as to ask "*in the event of recognition how shall Illinois go?*" files of soldiers and Fort Lafayette will be in excellent play to remove the investigators to a place favorable for calm and uninterrupted contemplation. We warn these gentlemen that they are treading on dangerous ground. As long as they keep in the course marked out for them by the people, and, irrespective of party ties, consult and labor for the good of the people at large, so long they will be sustained, but any revolutionary scheme attempted, and especially in the direction of aiding the enemies of the Government, will bring swift destruction upon the authors. We have too much ... to allow Lecomptonism in Illinois. ... there is no reason to believe that the designs of some of the managers in the Convention will be accepted as the rule of that body. We wish we could say there was no fear of it.

PORT ROYAL SHERMAN.

It appears that Com. Dupont is thoroughly disgusted with the inaction of his associate, Sherman, of the land service, and has severely censured him for his bad conduct, and has taken the matter into his own hands, in so far as to send 3,500 of his marines up to assist Gen. Stevens, who holds an advance position. Sherman is a miserable failure; besides, he's a dyspeptic. He has no appetite for war upon so "generous and hospitable people." When shall we be relieved of him? If he were a volunteer officer, he would have been ordered home in disgrace long ago. Being a West Pointer, and the especial protege of McClellan, we suppose he must be endured until a change takes place nearer the ... After all, he has done as much as the army on the Potomac.

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... Lewis has been appointed Lieut. ... W. H. Torrey Third Major, of ... Cavalry, (Colonel Daniels,)

WHO KILLS OUR SOLDIERS!

A learned man has defined the soldier to be, "A man who gets his living by being killed." This seems to be a very true and good definition. It was not an imperfect definition of the soldier in the times when the tools and means for taking life in war were simple, rude and inefficient, and when we see all the new weapons, implements and machines with which our modern armies are supplied, we feel still more deeply the truth that the soldier is to be killed, and that killing, and being killed are his main business and occupation.

Now cruel and savage as all this appears to us, yet our soldiers go forth to meet those dangers with willing and brave hearts, and in fact pass through the clashing of steel and fire of batteries, escape the edge of the sword, the aim of the bullet, and all the assaults and hazards of battle in comparative safety. The enemy who kills the soldier oftenest, whose attack is most fatal, whose treachery is most deadly, is not he who marches against him with all the improved implements of modern war, but the foe who is on his own side and in his own camp. The foe, whose mortal shot our soldier must fear the most, is not the one who is armed with minie rifle, sword, bayonet, rifled cannon, and the best improved drill; but the man to whom he looks for his food, for his clothing, for shelter, for wholesome regulations to secure health in camp and field. There are many more who fall ingloriously in camp, beneath the treacherous and fatal arts and practices of knavish contractors, cheating officials, ignorant and vicious surgeons and commanders, men who rather wear the colors of patriotism and loyalty than meet a soldier's death on the battle field.

And although so much is said everywhere of the frauds and crimes which defile and blacken the whole business of army contracts and supplies, yet we are too prone to look upon these rascalities and robberies solely as bringing loss of money, and unnecessary expense upon those who bear the burden of payment, and forget the far more important and heinous fact, that this cheating and fraud are more fatal to our soldiers, do more to weaken and destroy our force, and more to give us defeat and the enemy victory, than all the furious assaults, fierce storming, fatal charges, and bloody struggles of actual fighting.

The soldier, when he offers his life for the defense of his country, offers it to the hazards of the battle-field, and not to the assassin stroke of his own side. The country has a right to place him where there can be no escape from steel and ball; but there is no right to give the furnishing of the supplies for his daily wants and supports into inefficient and dangerous hands; and the Government is bound by every obligation to provide that he shall be well fed, well clothed, and well cared for, in every respect. What more gross outrage, what greater crime can be imagined, than that the citizen who freely offers his life for the defense of his country, should have that life stricken down by stealthy disease, and lurking pestilence, led into his tent and ambushed around him, by the fraud and treachery of contractors and officials? To employ savages in civilized war is an outrage, though let loose against your enemies; but that is a humane and honorable practice by the side of the enormous guilt of those who by neglect or fraud expose the soldier to the inroads of disease and weakness, rob him of his defence against the keen edge of frost and cold, and bring in and arm against with poisoned arrows the whole savage band of camp fevers and diseases.

We are losing more men by sickness than by battle. An unskilful or heedless surgeon; a commander too stupid or inefficient to enforce proper sanitary regulations on the march and in the camp; the rascally contractor who gives bad bread, poor meat, clothes of shoddy and shoes of felt, illy made tents of worthless material, and other rotten, or tainted, or spoiled clothes, provisions and supplies, are each and all more terrible and fatal to our soldiers than any armed foe. These are the plague that walks in darkness and the pestilence that strikes at noon-day. For such traitors and such crimes there is no fate too terrible. No horrible doom which the traitor, the assassin, the poisoner merits, is too dreadful for them.

We trust that the Government will make signal examples of some of these prowling thieves and assassins, that the brave men who are fighting this great battle for the country may know that they shall not be struck by foul blows in the back, nor sent to their graves by the deadly thrusts of treacherous scoundrels, who are filling their coffers with money, every dollar of which is tainted with the blood of the best and bravest of the land.

ORDER NO. 3 AT CAIRO.

The most enthusiastic admirers of Order No. 3 are to be found at Cairo. A telegram to the St. Louis *Democrat* reads as follows:

[Special Dispatch to the Democrat.]

"CAIRO, Jan. 6.—Seven contrabands from Columbus arrived at Fort Holt this morning. They were at work on fortifications this side of Columbus. They enticed seven cavalry soldiers to enter town, then seized their horses and made good their escape. *The horses were received, but the negroes were denied admittance within the lines.*"

A dispatch to the Associated Press of the same date reads as follows:

[To the Associated Press.]

"CAIRO, Jan. 6—A deserter from Columbus, who arrived this morning, reports that Gen. Pillow resigned on Friday. Fifteen thousand troops," &c.

In the dispatch to this paper, the fact mentioned in the italicised sentence was struck out by Gen. Grant's censor or omitted by the negligence of our reporter.

We agree with the St. Louis *Democrat* that it is not easy to perceive the reason for receiving a deserter with the information he brings from the enemy's camp, and taking the escaping contrabands' horses, but shutting them out with whatever information they might be able to give.

These "contrabands" are entitled to their freedom, by the act of Congress passed last July which provides that slaves employed on rebel fortifications or in other military operations are confiscated and emancipated. These seven blacks are therefore free men. They had done the Union cause substantial service. They had unhorsed seven rebel troopers and brought the animals to our lines. They had also deprived the rebels of the assistance of seven useful laborers. They came to tender their services to the Union soldiers. The horses they brought were received, and those Union-loving blacks were denied admittance within the lines. What became of them? Were they remanded into bondage?

We call the attention of Gen. Halleck to this case, and ask him whether the Commandant at Cairo acted in accordance with order No. 3, as explained and qualified in his letter to Frank P. Blair, which was read in Congress? If the modified order has been violated in the above case, it becomes the duty of Gen. Halleck to reprove the violators and give them such plain and definite instructions as will leave them without an excuse in the future to repeat this heartless and unjust act. On the other hand, if order No. 3 operates as shown in this instance, Gen. Halleck should promptly rescind it, or refusing to do so, the President should "modify" him as he did Fremont's proclamation. We forbear commenting on the malignant pro-slavery spirit that is known to actuate many of the officers at Cairo—especially those whose blood was corrupted at West Point by the poison of the oligarchy.

AN IMPERATIVE DUTY.

We see in the talked of arrangements at Washington, for supplying the financial wants of the Government, no intimation that bank paper is to be subjected to a restrictive tax. We hear of preparations to issue, in addition to the Fifty Millions now afloat, One Hundred Millions of Demand Treasury Notes, and of other and of perhaps larger issues to follow this; but, coupled with the plan, we have no assurance of the legislation which must accompany these floods of paper, to save the business and industry of the country from overwhelming ruin. What are our Representatives thinking of, that they have not made this the leading idea in the discussions, references and motions that have already been had? Are they willing that five or six hundred millions of debt-currency shall be added to the debt-currency issued by the banks? Do they desire to see importations pouring in upon us at an unexampled rate? Will they stand by and see, without remonstrance, the preparation of the agencies that will stop exportations of our great staples, by so increasing the cost of production that they cannot be sold at a remunerative figure in any of the markets of the world? Shall the country lose all its gold, because Congress dare not do its duty? Shall the expected beneficence of the new tariff be neutralized, and all present manufacturers be compelled to submit to bankruptcy, because the country would destroy by its currency all the advantages of its promised protection? Shall we come out of the war the possessors of eight hundred or a thousand millions of irredeemable paper, our credit destroyed, our industry crippled, and our resources buried up under the wreck of a misbegotten financial system, because Congress was a coward? Let the Representatives, especially those from the North-West, answer these questions; and, if they have no care for private interests, let them remember that if this issue of paper from two sources is permitted, the Government will be utterly bankrupt before the conclusion of peace; and that nothing but their action NOW can prevent that lamentable result. Let them see, as they can at a glance, that every *increase of paper money is an increase in the cost of carrying on the Government. As debt currency is multiplied, prices will rise; and a campaign which will now cost fifty millions, would, as soon as the amount of Bank and Government paper in circulation to-day is doubled, cost one hundred and fifty millions, at the very least*; that, if the public expenses are now five hundred millions per annum, they will, when the inflation comes, run rapidly up to fifteen hundred millions a year; and that *every dollar of debt contracted*, when prices are multiplied by three, *must, by and by, be paid in the solid gold when specie is the standard*. Let them think of the injustice they will do the soldiers, now in the field at fixed wages of thirteen dollars a month, when, by Congressional inaction, thirteen dollars in paper become no better than four and one-third dollars now. Let them consider what the taxation will be, for generations to come, to pay the interest on the Great National Debt which an inflated currency will leave us a legacy of evil. Let them see that though we may conquer a peace, the financial disturbances which, if the amount of paper money is not restricted, will beset us when hostilities are at an end, may be the cause and justification of revolutions more radical, comprehensive and dangerous than that against which we now contend! In a word, let the Representatives open their eyes and look about them. No act of theirs is of a temporary or evanescent character. Every law bears its impress, and every sin of omission has its effect, on the body politic for all time. If they are wise enough, now, to legislate, not for the moment, but for beneficent effect upon the coming future—for prospective peace and its wants, as well as for present war and its burdens—for the Republic, disenthralled and starting anew on its career of glory, its hands cleansed from the blood of four millions of bondmen, and its body purged of the elements of rebellion, as well as for to-day, when our country's power is challenged and the perpetuity of the Government endangered by four hundred thousand slave-owners and their wicked revolt—our people will escape the abyss that is opening before them. Will Congress act? We appeal to the Representatives from the West!

WAR ON PEACE PRINCIPLES.

In the debate in Congress on Wednesday Mr. KELLY, a Philadelphia member, made some sharp points on the imbecile management of this war. Said he:

We are carrying on the war on peace principles, and the main duty the army has performed during the last seven months has been *to prevent desertions from the enemy*. This is a melancholy truth. Let us show something of the vigor of war. England does not regard international law, but she does regard power.

So long as our armies are acting merely as policemen, to prevent the escape of those (the slaves) who would dig the trenches for us, so long will foreign nations depreciate our power, and to that extent elevate their pretentions and demands.

Nothing truer has been uttered since Congress assembled. Our 600,000 soldiers doing nothing is a shameful spectacle, and is degrading us in the eyes of Europe to *the level of the Chinese*. But then slavery must be saved, and vigorous warfare, though it would crush the rebellion, might damage the "peculiar institution;" and what would the border States say—especially Kentucky? The "conservatives" among us would also be offended, and their prejudices must be placated, though the Union tumbles into ruins.

GEN. SIGEL'S RESIGNATION.

Our St. Louis dispatches give us the reasons assigned by Gen. Sigel for his resignation. We can but hope they are such as may be obviated; and, that this gallant officer may again join the service. Is he not gallant? Everybody thought so when in July he executed his masterly retreat from an enemy outnumbering him ten to one, in a sharp artillery fight, one of the most brilliant records of the war. Everybody was delighted, and the satisfaction of Sigel's own countrymen passed into a proverb, "*You fights mit Sigel? den you trinks mit me.*" True there was a hoarse croak from Gen. Sturgiss, and we regret for the sake of both officers, that the charge was not investigated, for while the censure has always rested upon Sigel, a still worse imputation has never been removed from Gen. Sturgiss himself, for it is not complimentary to believe that Brigadier Generals have the petty jealousies and meannesses of other mortals.

☞ The Wheeling correspondent of the Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* writes that the affair at Sutton was disgraceful to the command left there to take care of our poor, suffering sick. The captain having command of Sutton was absent at the time of the attack; and like hundreds of other cases of a like nature, when soldiers are without a competent commander, the number of the enemy was about quadrupled, and our boys made an inglorious retreat. It has been ascertained that there were only 135 "bushwhackers," who had gathered together, their usual occupation being gone, to organize as banditti, and were prowling around the neighborhood; and perhaps having heard of the absence of the commander, took advantage of it and drove the boys away.

Cotton Seed for the Northwest.

The discussion of the question of the introduction of Cotton culture into the Southern part of this State, or rather the revival of its culture there, has awakened wide attention among all interested, and there is an eager inquiry for seed. One thing, however, seems well established by concurrent testimony of those who are excellent authority in the matter. The scheme of looking to the islands of Beaufort will fail and give no good result. What is wanted is the green seed known as the Tennessee Upland Cotton. The Sea Island Cotton has a black seed, and nothing can be expected from its introduction here but disappointment. As to the green seed, we learn that nearly half enough seed will be furnished in Southern Illinois from last season's crop, and the remainder can be procured from the Southwestern States. A word to Jim Lane, and he will give it in special charge to some of his contrabands to send back seed enough.

The Government has acted with promptness in the appointment, recently noted, of a special agent to visit Beaufort and secure cotton and seed, but we are assured that not a pound of the seed will be wanted in the West, and if used here, will give no satisfactory result. In this matter our farmers wish to start right and under the most favorable circumstances. It would not be strange if, under the interest incited by the subject, the way was opened for frauds upon the farmers. Much unginned cotton will be brought from Beaufort by the ... cleaned at the North, and the seed may find its way into sale. Let the farmers understand that the seed wanted is a green seed, not a black one. The Agricultural Society of this State, now in session, will doubtless take some action on the matter.

The North Missouri Bridge Burners.

The prompt and decisive action of Gen. Halleck, and the stringent order issued by him for a terror to evil doers in the line of bridge burning, has had excellent results. It is likely that the salutary effect will be enhanced by the sentence and execution of quite a number of rebel marauders arrested and convicted under this order.

The court martial for the examination of charges against various parties accused of participating in the recent criminal transactions on the North Missouri Railroad, convened at Palmyra on the 30th ult., Col. Groesbeck of the Ohio 39th, acting as President. The sessions of the court are not open to the public, nor are the witnesses allowed to listen to the testimony of each other. The number of persons now held at Palmyra, subject to the present investigation, is thirty. The majority of them are ordinary farmers, of ages ranging from sixteen to sixty. Among the lot are two captains and a lieutenant of Price's army. Divers pleas are entered by the prisoners in defense. Some deny having had any hand whatever in the riotous and diabolical proceedings. Others say that being under the orders of Gen. Price, and having been commanded to destroy the bridges, they are not responsible agents, any further than being subject to the treatment of prisoners of war. The court, we are informed, have made considerable progress in the examination of cases, and are expected to conclude the investigation in a few days, sending the finding to General Halleck for approval.

The Secession Plot Eleven Years Old.

Some startling documents have been found at Beaufort, S. C., proving the existence of an organized association to dissolve the Federal Union, formed in October, 1850. It was called the "Southern Rights Association of St. Helena Parish," and included nearly all the planters, lawyers and influential men, among whom were the Rhetts, Barnwells, De Trevilles and other "F. F's." The records of this treasonable conclave were discovered in the office of the secretary, Charles E. Bell, a lawyer of Beaufort. The closing words of one of the resolutions adopted betrays the spirit of this whole association and the object for which they labored: "We will agitate, agitate, agitate this question, until we finally dissolve all political connection with the North, and establish a Government at the South with new guards for future security." The alleged cause of dissatisfaction was the compromise measures of 1850, which did not yield enough of Northern rights to satisfy the Southern oligarchy; but there is not a shadow of a doubt that the vipers of secession have been warmed and nursed into terrible life from eggs laid by the nullifiers of 1831, several years before the anti-slavery agitation roused the free States to the nature of their foe. The prediction of that clear-headed patriot, Andrew Jackson, that the "slavery or negro question" would be seized as the pretext for disunion, is verified by written proofs from a South Carolina law office. It is a curious fact; indicating the treacherous hearts of these secession leaders and connivances of Democratic Administrations in their plots, that several of them have held Federal offices since they enlisted in the disunion association.

The Michigan Legislature.

It has been decided that the Michigan Legislature, now in special session, has no power to transact other business than such as is required for the public safety and embraced in the proclamation and message of the Governor. Therefore nothing will be done in the way of ordinary State legislation, and the taxes and appropriations already contemplated under the usual two years' bill, will be left untouched. The members are hard at work upon the financial and military questions, and will probably do up the work expected of them inside of two weeks. Bills are already under consideration providing for the adjustment of the national tax, for the enrollment and arming of the State; and for lake defences. It is desired that Congress shall locate forts along the shore of lakes Erie and Huron, with a naval depot in Saginaw Bay on the east, and at Grand Haven or St. Joseph on the West. Senator Riley has introduced joint resolutions recommending the passage of a law by Congress to prevent frauds upon the Government. The resolutions were of the most stringent character, strong as the English language could make them, to use Mr. Riley's own admission. They inflict the punishment of death on the gallows, for stealing from the Government, and demand the severest penalties for all sorts of peculations. They will probably pass, though perhaps in a somewhat modified form.

Indiana Democratic Platform.

The resolutions adopted as the platform of the Indiana Democracy, at the Indianapolis Convention on the 8th, are as long as your arm but not quite as muscular. They extend to the "19th and lastly," and cover the following propositions: that the Republicans have shown themselves unfit to carry on the Government, and unable to settle our national difficulties; that the restoration to power of the Democracy can alone preserve the Union and Constitution; that the Republicans are half to blame for the existence of civil war; that a war of conquest or subjugation is not to be thought of; that the proposition to liberate and arm negro slaves is unconstitutional, insulting to loyal citizens, a disgrace to the age, and calculated to retard the suppression of the rebellion; that the frauds in the Government are unparalleled; and that "a war for the maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and integrity of the Union we will sustain with all our energies."

The Young Lady who Acted Spy.

The young lady who acted the rebel spy at Washington, was a daughter of Dr. King, of the Soldiers' Home. For some months past, grave suspicions have been entertained in regard to certain members of the family of Dr. King. It is stated that two of his own sons by his first wife, and two of the sons of his second wife, are now serving in the Confederate army, and also that some of the lady members of his family have been engaged in communicating information to the rebel army, through a Secession family still living in Maryland, within an hour's ride of Washington. The arrest of some of the family of Dr. King led to the belief in the rumor in regard to Adjutant-General Thomas, because he, like the doctor, resided at the Soldiers' Home.

☞ William E. Culver, formerly a banker at Louisville, Ky., but now of Washington, has sued the Cincinnati *Gazette* for a $100,000 libel, in having criticised his appointment to a paymastership in the army. He lost his place in consequence of the *Gazette's* exposure, and he therefore sues for damages.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A new Sensation—The Story About Adjutant General Thomas—A Refreshing Season in the House—Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky—Charges against Gen. Ripley—Chicago in the year 1808.

[From our own correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1861.

This is surely a city of sensations. Yesterday we were all convulsed by a story that Adjutant General Thomas was under arrest for treason—he having, as was alleged, communicated important information to the enemy. There was a marvelous inclination on all hands to believe the report, and when it had been authoritatively contradicted, rumor centered upon a daughter of the Adjutant General as the guilty party, and the one under arrest, and finally upon a son, who has recently been made an officer in the regular artillery. Plenty of persons can be found to affirm that the daughter wore secession emblems in the street after the battle of Bull Run, and that the son was hardly more discreet in avowing his sympathies with the rebel cause—all of which is passing strange. The *Star* says that the story of the arrest was put afloat by Gen. Fremont, who has recently arrived here, which is just ridiculous and improbable enough to convince many persons that there is some fire under all the smoke. The moral to be drawn from this canard, or series of canards, is that the people of Washington, both resident and transient, are ready to believe almost anything implying disloyalty in high places. So many well laid schemes have been known at Manassas twenty-four hours after being matured, notwithstanding the precautions taken to confine the knowledge to the most select and impenetrable circles here, that the public lend a willing ear to any statement imputing treason to our own officers.

Congress re-commenced its session yesterday with an exciting debate (in the House) on the negro question. The immediate topic under consideration was Mr. Conkling's resolution concerning the battle of Ball's Bluff, but the drift towards the slavery issue was irresistible, and it would have been all the same if the matter before the House had been a new scheme of finance, the fishing bounties, Pacific railroad, or the Smithsonian Institute. Mr. Lovejoy doubled up all his assailants handsomely, and drove old Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, upon the ropes in an awkward manner. The refusal of the latter to say whether he would rather see the Union or slavery destroyed, if one or the other must be sacrificed, leaves no doubt that his true place is in the rebel conclave at Richmond. It is a matter for sincere regret that Gov. Wickliffe has made this display of his *animus*. He is one of the aged men of the nation, one of the compeers of Clay, Jackson, Benton and Webster. He comes into the House every day on crutches, and personally he merits, as he receives, the sympathy and good will of every member and spectator. Nevertheless, he is probably the most crabbed pro-slavery man in Congress, after Vallandigham and Carlile, and hence, next to them, the nearest approach to a secessionist. According to the plain import of his language he is only loyal so far as it pays.

The pamphlet issued by Col. Craig's son, embodying charges against Gen. Ripley and Lieut-Col. Maynadier, and by implication against Secretary Cameron, is receiving a good deal of attention—not so much on account of its specific charges against Ripley as that it awakens a suspicion concerning the motives which caused the removal of Craig, and the promotion of Ripley to the head of the Ordnance Bureau. Both Ripley and Maynadier were great favorites of the robber and traitor Floyd. There is not much doubt that Maynadier connived at and assisted the vast shipments of arms to the South during the Buchanan administration, and that he was especially guilty in ordering or facilitating the transfer of guns from Pittsburgh to Ship Island and Galveston, long before the fortifications were ready to receive them, and even before the engineer could tell the calibre of guns required. The only effect of such transfer would be the placing of the guns where they would fall into the hands of traitors. Maynadier knew this, and it was in his power to have peremptorily stopped it. But he did no such thing; he went about the business just as Floyd or any other secessionist would have done in his place. Fortunately the citizens of Pittsburgh interfered and prevented the execution of the traitorous design. The charges against Ripley do not touch his loyalty, but quite seriously affect his integrity. The sum of money involved is only $5,000, and therefore, in these days of steamer Catalines jobs, St. Louis fortifications, Cummings, Morgan and McKinstry grabbings, is not worth talking about, except as warranting the inference that the officer who will take that sum of money, by fraudulent representations, will bear watching.

Col. Craig was removed from the head of the Ordnance Bureau in April last, on account of old age, Secretary Cameron alleging that "the exigency of the present crisis demands young, healthful and vigorous faculties." To meet this exigency another old man was appointed to fill his place. There is only a difference of two years in the terms of service respectively of Col. Craig and Gen. Ripley, the former having entered the army as a Lieutenant in 1812, and the latter in 1814. Practically there is nothing to choose between them on this score. But the pamphlet says that the immediate occasion of Col. Craig's removal was his refusal to pay an exorbitant price for a quantity of gun-powder seized at Georgetown, and that the day after Gen. Ripley was appointed over him the bill was paid without examination; and further, that when Col. Craig refused to pay it, Adjutant-General Thomas remarked to him in a threatening tone, that "he would find somebody who would." However that may have been, we know that in less than two months after Gen. Ripley was made Chief of Ordnance, 4,500 Hall's carbines were sold to a speculator for $3.50 each, and subsequently bought back by Gen. Fremont at $22 each, and by Alexander Cummings at $15 each. Mr. Craig's pamphlet says that 10,000 Harper's Ferry rifles were sold by the Ordnance Bureau about the same time. It is proper to say that the Van Wyck Committee who reported on the transaction in Hall's carbines, exculpated Gen. Ripley, although animadverting strongly on the singular character of the whole performance. I would not be understood as imputing any improper motive or conduct to Gen. Ripley or any one else in the premises, but simply to remark that people, putting this and that together, are beginning to talk very emphatically about the various purchases and contracts for arms.

Chicago, in the year 1808, didn't amount to much. It nevertheless had a name and a certain amount of trade at that early period. A gentleman connected with the Indian Bureau here has found an old book which would delight the heart of the Secretary of your Historical Society. It is labeled on the cover "Waste Book, Chickago Factory, 1808, 1809 and 1810." It is a common account book of transactions of an Indian agent or storekeeper with the aborigines of the period and a few white men or half-breeds who dwelt thereabout. The scale of prices ruling in the Chicago market at that time may be interesting to the Board of Trade. Mr. Sheskoaywbenow is charged with 4 ounces of vermillion (to paint his face) at $1.50; also 5 yards of calico (at 70 cents per yard) $3.50; also, 1½ lbs. powder ($2 ⅌ lb.), $2.50; also, 1 lb. shot, 30 cents; 2 flints, 4 cents; 1 cow bell, $1; 1 powder horn, $1.20; 5½ ounces garden seeds, $2.20. Another customer is charged with "1,000 wampum," at $4.90. Several natives are credited with furs as follows: 19 rats (muskrats probably) at 20 cents each, $3.80; 4 otters, $11.50; 1 bear skin, $1.20; 1 cat, 20 cents; 1 "wboif," 40 cents; 4½ lbs. of beaver, $4.25; 18 deer skins, $71.60; 5 foxes, $2; 2 lbs. beeswax, 20 cents; 2 lbs. feathers, 16 cents. Pawning was in fashion at that time, for we find that on the 27th September, 1808, Mr. Audjeemeekon put the following list of articles "up the spout" for his purchases: 5 arm bands, 1 collar of wampum, 2 crosses (the sinner!), 8 large brooches, 4 small ditto, and one ear jewel. Improvident Audjeemeekon!

The Infamous Record of an Indiana Colonel and West Pointer.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

[We would not publish the following letter, containing, as it does, many extraordinary statements, if it were not from a responsible man, who makes no secret of the fact that he is the writer, and that he is the Chaplain of the 37th Indiana Regiment of Volunteers. We are astonished at the report given of Col. Hazzard's conduct, as we have thought him one of the most competent Colonels in the army. He is a West Pointer, and ranks as Captain in the regular service.—EDS. COM.]

CAMP AT BACON CREEK, KY., Jan. 5, 1862.

It is more than a fortnight since I wrote you a letter, and I had almost determined not to write another—not because I don't like the editor, nor because I don't like to write, for I am affirmatively guilty on all the above points; but because I cannot get to see what I write, when it is printed. How can a man tell whether the reading world is feasting upon the brilliant scintillations of his brain, or whether they are in *that box*, unless he gets a paper? Such is my blissful ignorance touching my letter of Dec. 19th. Since my last, we have removed to Bacon Creek, the incidents of which march, especially the inhuman treatment of the sick who were left there, and those who were forced to march until they fell by the wayside, have already been made public. Two of them sleep in their graves near Nebraska, Indiana, the result of that day's brutality. But I must leap over the space of two weeks, which have not been without their heartaches, to relate the incidents of this momentous Sabbath day. Paradoxical as it may appear, this has been the saddest, happiest day that we have seen since we have been in the service; sad on account of the fact that the Sabbath dawned upon three dead comrades: Adison W. Clendenning, of Company G; William Laforge of Company H; and John Parker of Company F. This fearful calamity was followed by another more mysterious and alarming. At 8 o'clock, Washington Rusinger of Company D, feeling slightly indisposed, went to the doctor for medicine. Returning to his quarters he took a dose of it, and in a few minutes fell over in a kind of fit and died before noon. The body was speedily buried by order of the "Powers that (used to) be," but will be disinterred in the morning, for examination, by order of the Brigade Surgeon. This evening H. P. Grinsted, of Company C, was unwell, but still going about the camp. He took a dose of medicine from the Surgeon's prescription, and dropped dead in a few minutes. I make no comments. Just at roll-call this evening another soldier, Brother M. Mitchell, fell asleep in death, making six dead men in the 37th Indiana regiment in one day. The *happiness* to-day consists in the fact that we are at least temporarily relieved from the tyrannical rule of Colonel George W. Hazzard. The circumstances of this affair are these: Yesterday the Brigade Surgeon sent an order that our sick, who were crowded into four foul hospitals, such as the camp affords, should be removed to Louisville, where they might be properly cared for. This order the Colonel and Dr. Anderson would not obey. This afternoon, Dr. Blackman, Chief Surgeon of this Division, called to see why. Col. Hazzard told him he (Blackman) had no authority to order his sick away, and after some further conversation, said he'd "be d——d if Blackman should take them away," and threatened to force him out of camp. Blackman left, remarking that "he would take care of the sick, and the well, too, in this regiment." Going to an old log-house about a mile from camp, he found fifteen sick men crowded into one room, which I heard the Doctor tell Dr. Anderson was "worse than the Black Hole of Calcutta." These men complained that they were not treated well. Dr. Blackman returned, in company with Dr. Muscroft and other physicians, to our camp, and was telling Dr. Anderson what he thought of the treatment of these men, when Colonel Hazzard came out of his tent, and seeing myself and a dozen or more men standing near, yelled at us, "Leave here, every d—d one of you;" Not considering myself one of the "d—d ones," I leisurely sauntered around, being anxious to hear things of interest to our crushed and dying men. Dr. Blackman turned to the Colonel and said: "Colonel, have you visited that house where those sick men are?" Hazzard replied: "Doctor, I'll put you out of this camp, d—d quick, and turning, called for a file of the guard. The guard being slow in responding, he yelled again: "Send a file of the guard here," and turning, said to me, "Go to your quarters, under arrest." (Let me here remark that I'll venture a guess that I am the first Chaplain that has been put under arrest on Sunday for manifesting sympathy for mistreated, dying men, in the United States army.)

After a few words more between Dr. Blackman and Anderson, Hazzard ordered the guard to take Dr. Blackman out of camp, which was immediately done. In about fifteen minutes after Dr. Blackman disappeared, I heard a tremendous shout in camp, and looking out, saw General Turchin on horseback leaving Hazzard's tent, taking away his sword, and announcing that until Col. Gazley returned to camp, the command would devolve upon Major Hull. Whew! how the boys yelled! It was the first thrill of joy many of them had felt for many long, weary months. An hour afterward, Gen. Mitchel (my heart just then said, "Oh! he is such a good man") and Gen. Turchin came to camp. Gen. Mitchel had some conversation in Hazzard's tent, when they retired, Gen. Turchin leaving an order for my release from arrest.

Of course we do not know how this matter will end. It is probable that Hazzard will be court martialed. One thing I *do* know, every commissioned officer in this camp who is not too sick to write his name, except three, are united in a petition for Hazzard's removal, and they will never submit to being put under his *iron heel* again. We have submitted to insult and abuse such as our friends at home dream not of. We are willing to die for our country, but to be under the heel of a man who will say he'll "be d——d if his sick men may not lay upon the ground and rot" before they shall be housed—who will make them march until they fall, to rise no more with their own strength; who will say when a sympathizing captain asks for "some provision to be made for sick and shelterless men," "I'll be d——d if I don't wish they were all *dead* or discharged," Under such a heel as that we'll be crushed no longer! "The night is far spent, and behold, the day dawns."

JABOO NETHLITE.

A LETTER FROM BENTON BARRACKS.

Idle Hours in Barracks—The Unseen Work of War—Saving Life, and Losing it—Activity and Health Inseparable—Waste of Material—

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BENTON BARRACKS, NEAR ST. LOUIS, January 6th, 1862.

My agreement with you, I believe, was to write when I had anything particular to tell. For my own sake I ought to have added a clause stipulating for an occasional letter when I really had nothing. I find that old habits of pen-and-ink never recur with stronger force than in the long dull days of enforced inaction, such as we have spent here for a month past. How they press upon me you may judge from this rash attempt to make up a letter from the slumberous life of this Camp of Instruction.

Perhaps, too, it is well for your readers, in these exciting times, that they find occasionally mixed up with your high-spiced army letters the leisurely reflections of a thoroughly idle man. To such a monstrous deal of sack may certainly be added at least three pennies' worth of plain bread. They will be reminded that war is by no means all fighting, and that a great many weary marches and still more wearisome halts, lie on the road from home to "glory or the grave." The quiet, unseen work of war; the patient endurance of privations; the contest with petty discomforts and annoyances; the struggle against the dispiriting influence of long delays—these things I fear are not sufficiently thought of when Matilda Jane and Amelia Ann reckon up the sacrifices their own private and particular heroes are making for the country. I fear still more, that they are overlooked by older and wiser heads than theirs. No doubt it is with the kindest motives that the very prudent gentlemen in high position act with so much caution and avoid risking a single life in battle unnecessarily. But while they are thus economizing their resources in one way, do they not shut their eyes to fearful waste in another? Is it any worse to lose a thousand men in battle than the same number by disease? Even here in St. Louis, with amply provided hospitals, and all the appliances of medical skill at hand, men are dying at a rate which, by actual computation, would carry off half our entire army before these three years service expires. And of these deaths, by far the greater portion are the direct consequence of idleness, and its consequent evils in camp. The healthiest body of troops I have seen in Missouri were busy night and day with scouting parties, and living in their tents upon a bleak hill top, ten miles from the nearest hospital or surgeon.

But it is not by death alone that precious material is wasting here, faster than a whole series of battles could carry it off. The living rot as well as the dead. Physically and morally the men deteriorate for want of occupation that interest them. Most of them are farmers' boys, fresh from an active out-door life. They are shut up here with no exercise but two or three hours of monotonous drill, no out-door life but a lounge over the level parade ground, and no amusement but cards and the sutler's shop. Their very comforts are noxious. The warm barracks in which they spend perhaps twenty hours out of the twenty-four would enervate even a man of sedentary habits; and the abundant rations of hot food, consumed with the morbid appetite of men who have no other amusement, render them heavy and listless. The cooks tell me it is not an uncommon thing for a man to consume from four to six quarts of coffee at the three meals of a single day.

Upon their minds the influence is even more perceptible than on their bodies. More enthusiastic soldiers never assembled in the world than came up from all parts of the country to the various rendezvous of our volunteers. This is not merely the partial judgment of a fellow-countryman. I was conversing last night with an old European officer of great experience, who has spent this autumn in instructing different regiments, and his testimony was more flattering than anything I as an American should dare to say. They were only too eager for active service. Like Matilda Jane and Amelia Ann, they saw nothing in enlisting but a "double quick" march to the battle-field. Of course there was an illusion in this which experience must sooner or later have dispelled; but wise policy would have husbanded it as long as possible by putting them into service, which should at the same time have fed their love of adventure and given them practice in arms. Even as a matter of drill—which to some of our officers seems to be the great end, and not merely the means of a soldier's life—this would have been an advantage. Instruction in this respect would then have been eagerly sought after, instead of being looked upon as an irksome daily task. They would have become veteran soldiers without knowing it, and without having the change in their habits thrust upon them at first in its most repulsive form. But drill or no drill, I think there is not a Colonel in camp who will not admit that his men would not have been worth more if marched from the place of enlistment directly into the open field, than they are now, after a month or more of preparation. The whole tendency has been to chill their patriotism by making them feel useless, and to wear off the fine edge of their enthusiasm by subjection to the merest mechanical process of instruction.

I do not mean to charge the fault of this upon any individual or party. It lies in a system which is utterly unfitted for present needs. We are managing an army of half a million by the routine intended for one of ten thousand; and we are organizing citizen volunteers under regulations first created for the most dissimilar army to be found on the civilized world. In England alone, where the officers are all of the "higher classes" and the rank and file all mercenaries, could we have found a system so entirely unfit for our present purposes as that under which we are now acting. It is to be hoped that our proverbial ingenuity and shiftiness will soon enable us to improve upon our model or dispense with it altogether.

I might go on to say something of the plan of instruction here, or rather of the plans, for they have succeeded each other almost as fast as the printer could strike off the orders. A fortnight ago, for instance, we had a series of recitations prescribed that would have dismayed a Teachers' Institute. Field officers were to say their lessons every evening at headquarters, and hear classes from their own line in the forenoon. The company officers in turn were to teach non-commissioned ideas how to shoot. Playing truant and "flunking" was strictly forbidden; careless and inattentive officers and those who should "fail to acquire the lesson set for them," were to be reported, and I presume the unlucky man who missed a question would have seen "the next" go above him, till the bright boy of each class had worked his way "up to the head." This system did not prove a failure, as you might suppose. It simply never went at all, but was quietly and unanimously ignored by teacher and teachees.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

The Last Obsequies of Colonel Baker.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12, 1861.

Yesterday the remains of Col. Baker were committed to their resting-place, with fitting honors. The funeral pageant was the most imposing ever witnessed on this coast. The body was laid in state in Platt's Music Hall; the coffin was closed, but placed upon a magnificent catafalco, covered with American flags draped in crape, supported by four broken Corinthian columns, and surmounted by a gilded eagle. The catafalco was covered with a rich black cloth; on each side were wreaths of immortelles, and the arms of California and Oregon. Around the base were the inscriptions "Black Hawk," "Vera Cruz," "Cerro Gordo," "Leesburgh." The hall was decorated with black and crimson hangings. The services were opened by the "Hymn for the Dead," sung by a select choir, from the best musical talent in the city. The oration was by Mr. Stanly, formerly of North Carolina, and once a partner of Col. Baker, after which the Episcopal service for the dead was read by Bishop Kip. The procession was a very long one, comprising all the military in this vicinity, the Governor and civic officers, the Federal office-holders and employees, the civic societies, delegations from the fire department, police, citizens, &c., under the general direction of Col. J. D. Stevenson, Grand Marshal.

The day was fine, as warm as June; the procession passed through the principal streets of the city, and into the green fields and amid the blooming flowers of Lone Mountain Cemetery, where the last offices were performed by the Rev. Thomas Starr King, and all that was mortal of Col. E. D. Baker was committed to the dust, in the cemetery which *he* dedicated six years ago. His glorious death was a fitting close of his honorable life. Illinois, California and Oregon sorrow at his loss, but "his greatness will live after him," at once an example and an incentive to future generations. Well may we speak of him in the touching language he used over the remains of his heroic friend Broderick—"Good friend, great heart, gallant leader, hail and farewell!"

HORRORS OF EAST TENNESSEE.

Oppressed Condition of the Loyal People—Hanging of Union Men—Pathetic Appeal for Help.

The *National Intelligencer* is permitted to take the following extract from a private letter addressed to Mr. Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, by a gentleman at Crab Orchard, Kentucky. The writer is an East Tennesseean and an assistant surgeon in the army. It is impossible to read his pathetic narrative of the suffering of his people, and not repeat the emphatic inquiry with which this extract concludes:

"I have visited our friends of the two East Tennessee regiments at Somerset, and saw a number of my acquaintances from Hamilton, Rhea, Bledsoe, and Marion counties. According to their reports (and they are reliable) no people were ever so cruelly treated as our Union friends are in those counties. Squads of rebel soldiers are literally scouring the country. The Union men have had to flee from their homes and hide amid the fastnesses and caves of the mountains, and the rebels pursue and hunt them day and night like wild beasts. Hundreds are trying to make their way to Kentucky, while hundreds despair of reaching here, and still lie concealed in the mountains freezing and starving. All that the rebels can capture they hurry off to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, or to the Penitentiary at Nashville; or, which is worse still, murder and leave them to rot in the mountains. They also destroy and steal all kinds of property—horses, cattle, hogs, corn, bedding, furniture, clothing, cloth, etc., and they report that it is getting worse every day. Good Heavens! cannot, will not the Government send help to them?"

A correspondent of the *Nashville Patriot*, writing from Knoxville, Tennessee, under date of Dec. 13, gives the following account of the hanging of one of the bridge-burners:

On Tuesday last, five minutes after 12, M., the execution of Charles Alexander Hann, convicted of being engaged in the recent conspiracy to burn the bridges on the railroad in East Tennessee, took place just outside the corporation limits of the city, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens and soldiers. A deep feeling seemed to pervade the large audience in sympathy with this deluded man, and manifestations of it were not unfrequent. He was conveyed from the city prison to the gallows, distant about one mile, in an ordinary wagon, drawn by two mules, and attended by a file of soldiers. When they had reached the place of execution, he seemed very much affected, and, in answer to a gentleman who interrogated him, spoke, in substance, as follows:

"I leave a wife and three small children; but for them I could die satisfied. I did want to live long enough to raise these little ones up in the way in which they should go; but I am doomed to die. I also leave a gray-haired mother, a mother who raised me right, and too leave her, too, it breaks my heart. Gentlemen, I have ever been a consistent Christian, and my present unhappy situation is more attributable, I assure you, to the teachings of base men than to any evil motives of my own. I have been asked if my time was to go over again would I be guilty of the crime which has brought me to the gallows? *I answer most unhesitatingly, that under the same circumstances I would burn the bridge again.* I ask the prayers of every Christian in this audience. I die with a full assurance of meeting all such in heaven. I desire my remains to be conveyed to Midway, Green county, to Sarah Hann."

After a most impressive prayer for the spiritual welfare of the culprit, by the Chaplain, the black cap was placed on the prisoner's head, adjusted by himself, and the rope tightened about his neck, the trap-door fell—a shriek, a shudder, and all was over—the spirit took its flight into eternity!

[From the Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Whig, 3d.]

New recruits are daily arriving within our lines from East Tennessee. They all have a most pitiful tale to tell of the oppressions and sufferings of those poor and self-sacrificing people. The rebels are using every means of torture and oppression to subdue the spirit and loyalty of these true and constant hearts; sex or age are not spared. The loyalty of that portion of Tennessee will be one of the things that were, by the time our Government is ready to move to their aid. Every person remaining there capable of bearing arms, is either forced into the Southern army, or mercilessly thrown into prison. All who escape have to run the gauntlet of their lives, as all who are caught in the attempt are either shot or hung. Suspicion of their loyalty to the Union is all-sufficient. A conviction is not required.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 9th.]

The news from East Tennessee—the Switzerland of the South—is terrible; and it is most mortifying and humiliating when we come to consider the agency which our Government has had in betraying the loyal people of that section into the hands of their enemies. It is the fault of our military authorities, directly, that bridge-burners are being hung in East Tennessee, and that Union men are persecuted with aggravated fury.

We happen to know that the bridges were burned in East Tennessee pursuant to an understanding with our Government, and that Gen. Sherman made a solemn promise that as soon as the news of the destruction of the bridges reached him he would push a strong column through Cumberland Gap or some other gap, to the assistance of the uprisen Union men. After the news of the battle of Wild Cat, the time fixed for burning the bridges was changed, and they were burned a week sooner than was originally intended, as it was thought desirable to cut off reinforcements from Zollicoffer just as our troops would be chasing him through the defiles of the mountains.

The Tennesseeans, who crossed the mountains to give definite information of the bridge burning, found our troops making that horrible and fatal retreat from London. The messengers had expected to meet our victorious standards and glittering bayonets, far on their way to deliver their oppressed fellow citizens, but they overtook a straggling, sickening, demoralized, retreating army, (absolutely retreating by forced marches after a victory,) and their hearts sunk within them. We have seen some of those men, and their grief is distressing in the extreme. We never before saw mourners so inconsolable. The worst of it is, we have no consolation to offer them. They have been betrayed. They are exiles, and their brothers are being hung as felons. Who can comfort them? It is mockery to repeat to them the old promises of a speedy advance. They do not believe in it. They have felt in the marrow of their bones the troubles that have only haunted us at a distance. And all the while nothing has been wanting but a little enterprise to enable the Union troops to go into and take possession of Eastern Tennessee. Nothing but an imbecility that is absolutely frightful, has prevented our troops from establishing themselves here. The fortifications at Cumberland Gap are nothing. There are scores of gaps where alert, energetic men, can pass.

The Military Hospitals of Missouri—Testimony of Rev. Ephraim Nute.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 7th.]

A space has been given in your columns to complaints of the abuses in some of our military hospitals. Yet I am surprised that so little has been said on the subject. In view of the facts, it is one of the most surprising things in the course of this war. A conviction that there yet prevails among our people either a lamentable ignorance, or a more shameful apathy in regard to those abuses, moves me to claim your attention.

I will speak from no vague rumor or hearsay evidence, but from extended and careful personal observation, and say only what I am willing and able to substantiate.

The regiment to which I belong has been posted for the last two months and upwards at Tipton. My official duties have given me daily intercourse with the sick, who have been sent thither from time to time, from the troops in the field in the southern and western part of the State.

Some six weeks since, between two and three hundred came in from Sedalia, Warsaw, and other points on the route between that and Springfield. Their arrival at the railroad station made one of the most distressing scenes it has ever been my lot to witness. Many of these poor fellows were in the critical stages of typhoid fevers, others worn down by hard service and long sickness, deprivation and neglect, unable to stand, and with no place to lie down but on the bare platform of the station, and almost entirely without attendance. Some tottered about delirious, unable to give any account of themselves, uttering only incoherent mutterings. One poor fellow in this condition sank down exhausted, and being taken under shelter, died that night, and was buried in a nameless grave. Those from the South had been brought in common baggage wagons, over the roughest of roads, a distance of from forty to sixty miles, and almost utterly unattended. They were filthy in the extreme and generally but half clad. Some gave shocking reports of the temporary hospitals from which they had come, at Warsaw, where hundreds had been crowded into a church without bedding, change of clothing, and for days together, without medical attendance.

Several days after this, business took me to Warsaw, where I spent a few hours in that hospital, and found the worst of these reports confirmed. In one small church were some twenty-five men, some wounded, some sick with fevers, and no one with the least article of bedding beyond an armful of coarse prairie hay, thrown down in a pew with the camp blanket, and at the best a knapsack for a pillow. There they lay, in the clothes in which the hard marches of weeks had been made. The effluvia of the room testified to a combination of the most sickening filths—flannels saturated to the last degree with putrid bodily excretions, vessels unemptied, or never cleansed, steam of greasy cooking; in short, a nauseous stench which made the continuance of life almost a miracle, and at best, a terrible and protracted martyrdom. The care of all these patients devolved on one young man, kind hearted, but without experience in such service. One man lay dying at sunset of typhoid pneumonia who had received no medical attendance since early morning. That night this poor neglected soldier was released from his sufferings, and before morning another followed. What must have been the condition of that room when a week before it contained nearly two hundred, with the same lack of appliances, and the like evils eight-fold intensified?

For the last three weeks there has been struggling into existence, against many difficulties, a large, general hospital at Tipton, made necessary by the influx of the sick, for whom no provision was made elsewhere. Of this institution I have been a close observer. Its management has filled me with daily increasing amazement and horror. The number of inmates has ranged from four hundred and fifty to six hundred. For the first ten days there were not more than fifty cots, and besides the common army blanket, absolutely no bedding. The filthiness and discomfort I will not attempt to describe. Without the utensils indispensable for keeping the rooms in cleanly condition, with but few and inexperienced attendants, it need not be added, the distress and mortality has been appalling. I am confident that scores have died from neglect, who by a *little* decent nursing might have been saved.

At length, through much tedious formality, which has been keen torture to those on the spot, (and here, let me say, the Post Surgeons have done their part humanely and devotedly, and are beyond reproach,) this has been recognized as a general hospital and provision made for some of its most pressing needs. And yet within a few days in a state of terrible destitution. The most pressing need seems to be of good nursing. The undeniable truth is, that men are dying daily in that hospital for the want of that tender care which I believe women alone can give. At a low estimate, one hundred experienced women are to-day wanted there as nurses. Can it be that they are not to be had? I am loth to believe it. Let the simple facts be published and the call properly made, and ten times that number shall volunteer in this city alone before another sun shall set, or we have no civilization worthy the name, and all our talk of humanity is but empty sound.

The inevitable miseries of war are appalling. It is the part of true patriotism to submit to these inflictions without unmanly complaints. But so much the more should we guard against apathy in regard to those evils than can be prevented—so much the more should we study means for mitigating the sufferings and saving the lives of those who heroically come forward for their country's defence.

In the hope that the abuses of which I now testify would be speedily remedied, and unwilling to send anguish into hundreds of homes, unless imperatively called for, I have long forborne to speak out. But with a clear conscience I can keep silent no longer. It is my confident hope that others who have influence in the right quarters will take the matter up without delay, and cease not to urge the proper measures of reform until it be effected.

For the foregoing statements and opinions I am willing to be held personally responsible, and therefore sign myself,

Yours for humanity,

EPHRAIM NUTE,

Chaplain First Regiment Kansas Volunteers.

All Talk and no Cider.

[From the New York World.]

Gold three per cent. premium in Wall street yesterday, and the rate rising; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

The tide of specie setting in heavily for Europe; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

The exchanges of the country, foreign and domestic, in wild disorder; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

The currency of the nation in a process of degradation, while values are unsettling; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

Not a dollar to be found in the Federal treasury on the 15th of January; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

An irredeemable currency, inflated values, monetary discredit, commercial dishonor, repudiation, certain disunion, an abrupt and ignominious termination of the war—all imminent; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

THE "SPOUTING WRETCHES."—Another day of "words, words, words," in Congress, and nothing done. The Ball's Bluff disaster, the Trent affair, West Point, the negro—everything is discussed but the finances of the nation, the only real question now before the country. There is a tempest brewing for these "spouting wretches," as Carlyle once called a similar class in England, who consume the time of Congress which should be given to the gravest practical problems that ever taxed the brains of statesmen and financiers.—*New York World.*

☞ Lieut. Maury has written a long letter to an officer of the British navy, which is published in the London *Athenæum*, of Dec 21st.

The refined Maury says the national soldiers "are, for the most part, mere hirelings—" and makes a variety of assertions in a corresponding vein. He says of "Lincoln's men:"

"They talk of a reconstruction of the Government and a reunion of the people. Simply, and in a few words, *reannexation to the British Crown is more possible.*"

The drift of secession is undoubtedly into a colonial condition under a despotism. The Southern aristocracy are looking and leaning that way.

☞ The hard times have an effect even in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The annual renting of the pews, which, in sporting parlance, "came off" on the evening of the 7th, can scarcely be called a great success, notwithstanding an urgent appeal from the pastor, Rev. Mr. Beecher, to the people, to come up to the captain's office and settle. The highest premium paid was $100, and the lowest $1—the average being $30 to $40 for each choice. Between thirty and forty pews were left over, unsold—a circumstance without precedent. Among those who paid the higher premiums were Moses S. Beach, of the New York *Sun*; A. Claflin (of the firm of Claflin & Mellen,) and Charles Gould, the publisher. The total sum realized by the sale is $12,050.

☞ It has been widely asserted that a tax of five cents on each telegraph message would raise a revenue of four million dollars. The fact is stated by those who know, that the gross revenue from all telegraph messages in the United States does not much exceed two million dollars.

Gen. Lane's Speech in the Senate.

Shall the Troops go into Winter quarters?—A plea for Action—Fatal consequences of the Do-nothing Policy.

SENATE, Washington, Dec. 22, 1861.

The VICE-PRESIDENT announced that the following resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Lane, of Kansas, was now before the Senate for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to the Senate copies of the orders directing the erection of barracks and other buildings for winter quarters for the Kansas troops.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas. Mr. President, I do not desire to conceal my motive in introducing this resolution. As a citizen and a Senator, I have the right of criticising the acts of the Government; and I mean to exercise it with the full flush of a truthful patriotism—kindly but fearlessly, cordially but searchingly.

I will waste no words. I do not wish uselessly to consume your time. But the hour is arrived, when truth should be spoken in these halls, and that plainly. I declare then, as a fact which all financiers will admit and no statesman dispute, that every day's delay in the vigorous prosecution of this war, is pregnant with peril to the Republic.

Sir, this is a war of the people. When Sumter fell they became a unit. Party prejudices were scattered, personal hates forgotten. Roused by their wrongs, they proffered their strength and pledged all their resources to avenge an injustice which threatened to destroy the freest Government of earth. Manassas followed; a fearful reverse, and seemingly a fatal defeat. But even that did not dash the spirit nor shake the purpose of the people. The balk of the moment, the blood and treasure lost, only deepened their determination to crush out the conspiracy. Such unity, such ardor, such sacrifices, the world has rarely or never witnessed.

Sir, let me not be misunderstood in this matter of delay. My confidence in the Administration will not permit me for a moment seriously to entertain the injurious suspicion that this army we have created—so admirable in spirit and discipline, so complete in all its appointments—this magnificent organization, to which the country has contributed its choicest spirits, and on which it has lavished untold millions of treasure—is destined, without one decisive blow struck, to a living burial in the inglorious obscurity of winter quarters! But should this confidence prove to be misplaced—should this fatal policy of inaction seize upon the energies of our rulers, I feel, I *know*, that the public announcement of the fact will be as the fire-bell at midnight. Dismay and confusion will follow; and the evils of anarchy may interpose new and fearful obstacles to the restoration of that Government whose chief peril must always result from the loss of confidence on the part of the people.

Fortunately, the people are as intelligent as they are patriotic. They do not require impossibilities, nor insist upon premature action. An thus we are brought to the consideration of the questions of strength and preparation.

Why is our army inactive. Will it be answered that it is still deficient in discipline? That reply would be as unjust as it is illogical. Ours is an army of volunteers, who must not be judged by the rules applied to regulars. You cannot drill it into that mere machine which martinets consider the perfection of efficiency. The citizen-soldier is an individual; no amount of discipline can destroy his individuality. Four months of industrious drill is ample time to prepare such troops for effective service. Prolonged inactivity will finally discourage his zeal. The prospect of action must be ever present as an incentive. Inaction is the bane of the volunteer.

These opinions I express with confidence, for I have had a large personal experience in the management of volunteer soldiers. The training of two distinct regiments during the Mexican war, with subsequent labors in Kansas, and the campaigns of the last spring and summer in Missouri, have given me a practical knowledge on this subject entitled to consideration.

The regiments that fought and won the battle of Buena Vista, were not as well provided as the army of the Potomac, and not better drilled. Sir, I have witnessed the drill of that army, and I am satisfied that it has reached the maximum of discipline attainable by volunteers, and that every day of inaction now, tends to its demoralization.

While, also, as regards discipline, we are as fully prepared for action as we ever shall be, we have the advantage of superiority, in that respect, to the enemy. Every unprejudiced observer during the Mexican War, will testify that the regiments from the North, in the excellence of their drill, far exceeded those from the States now in rebellion. Our opponents are formidable, only when their individuality can be shown while fighting under cover—as at Manassas, Springfield and Ball's Bluff. Operating in mass, on the open field, we can always conquer; as at Dry Wood, where four hundred Kansas troops checked and drove back ten thousand rebels. And of these facts, the confederates are themselves fully aware. Recently at Spring river, eight hundred Kansas troops encountered six thousand rebels, covered by that stream and six miles of timber. This handful of heroic men offered a fight on open prairie, which was declined by the enemy; either because they expected us to repeat the folly of attacking them in their timber stronghold, or feared a defeat without its protection. It will require on our part, rapidity of movement and boldness of strategy to force them into a battle on the open field.

So much for efficiency. That heroic veteran, the late Lieutenant General of the army, now forced by age and infirmity into a retirement made glorious by the memories of a long life of patriotism and triumph, announced the fact that the ides of October would see his columns prepared to move. Hence, it is impossible not to believe that they are by this time complete in arms, equipments, means of transportation, and every other physical appliance of service.

Why, then, do they tarry? If Napoleon, with sixty thousand undisciplined recruits, scaling the frozen fastnesses of the Alps, and avoiding their hostile fortifications, could, in five weeks, reach the plains of Lombardy, pierce the Austrian lines, and annihilate the army of Melas, a hundred and twenty thousand strong, on the field of Marengo, thereby emancipating the whole of Italy, shall it be said that we cannot surmount the hills of Virginia and Kentucky, in spite of their defenses, and penetrating to the heart of the rebellion, strike in detail their armies, inferior to our own in numbers, arms, equipment, discipline, and all that constitutes the true soldier, and stretched along a line of over two thousand miles in extent—destroying the heterogeneous hosts as we go, or scattering them in consternation, and restore to the rule of the Republic those fair regions now cursed by a usurpation more intolerable than that of the Austrian, and which holds in bonds of terror even those wretched men who are committed to its support? Mr. President, to doubt our ability is disgraceful.

Let it not be said that the snows of winter are upon us. If Washington could march his barefooted soldiers over the frozen roads of New Jersey, their footsteps marked with blood, and, in the middle of winter, cross the Delaware, filled with floating ice, can we not, at the same season, move our well clad legions towards the mild valleys of the South to re-establish that freedom which their sufferings secured?

Will you wait till spring, when the roads, if ever, will become impassable? or till our troops shall have been decimated by the diseases of summer? No. Clear this war of the doubts that surrender its purpose; give to the volunteer a battle cry; cherish that enthusiasm which is indispensable to success, and which nerved the conscripts of Napoleon to the achievement of victory without reference to disparity of numbers. See that your volunteers are not thrown upon artillery without preparation; they must see the guns, count them, hear the whistle of their balls, and thus prepared, no strength of fortifications can resist them; they are the most effective troops on earth. He who doubts this, or underrates them in comparison with others, knows but little of their energy of purpose, and their devotion to their country and their flag.

The occupation of the rebel States by our army is a military necessity. I laugh to scorn the policy of wooing back the traitors to their allegiance by seizing and holding unimportant points in those States. Every invitation extended to them in kindness, is an encouragement to stronger resistance. The exhorting policy is a failure; so long as they have four million slaves to feed them, so long will this rebellion be sustained. My word for it, sir, long before they reach the point of exhaustion, the people of this country will lose confidence in their rulers. And it is unreasonable to expect the loyal citizens of the rebel States to manifest their desire to return to their allegiance, while their homes and families are in the power of their oppressors. Did the Italians welcome Napoleon till he had expelled their tyrants, and thereby proved his ability to protect them? So with the people of the disloyal States; march your armies there; engage and scatter the forces of the enemy; whip somebody; evidence your ability to protect the loyal citizens, their homes and families; and then, and not till then, will they rally to your standard by thousands and tens of thousands.

I have alluded, Mr. President, to the slave population of the rebel States. It is claimed by the friends of slavery that the institution is a source of military strength. The slaves are made not only to feed and clothe their oppressors, but to build fortifications for their defence; and even in some cases to bear arms in their service. The slaveholders are right—and they are wrong; the institution is an element of strength, but only while it exists; withdraw that element, and the rebellion falls of its own weight. The masters will not work, and they must eat. In my opinion, the obtaining possession of those slaves by the Government would be more effective in crushing out the rebellion, than the seizure, if it could be made, of every ounce of ammunition they possess.

March your armies into the heart of their confederacy; win one victory; oppose kindness to cruelty; and as the peasantry of France rallied to the standard of Napoleon on his return from Elba, so will the slaves, with one impulse, flock to ours. The General who commands the army, will be received with the same socialism as was Bonaparte; they will hail him as their liberator and friend, and by their very numbers will secure safety to his army. No trouble, then, in obtaining information of the enemy's operations. Interested in our success—grateful as they will be faithful—every movement will instantly be reported, endangering their champions and protectors. Peace will be restored, and the *cause* of the war removed; and then, in these halls, in the interests of humanity and a united country, we can deliberate and do justice.

Mr. President, in my opinion the policy of fortifications should be discarded. A capital dependent on such protection, is not worth preserving; the only sufficient bulwark for its defense, is formed by the loyal breasts of our citizen soldiery. Think no more of barracks for winter quarters; our troops do not desire them. Cheat yourself no longer with the delusive idea that your camps are still schools of instruction; henceforward, your lessons must be taught in the field. Advance rapidly, and strike boldly. The country is favorable; the climate invites; the cause demands. Advance, and all is accomplished; ...

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

RESIGNATION OF SIMON CAMERON.

Our Washington dispatches state that the Secretary of War has resigned his seat in the Cabinet and has been appointed Minister to Russia; and that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Buchanan's last Attorney General, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Cassius M. Clay has been urging the President for some time past to recall him and give him a command in the army, where he could draw his sword in defense of the Union and Liberty.

Mr. Stanton, it will be recollected, went into Buchanan's Cabinet during the last months of its existence. When Gen. Cass resigned the Portfolio of State, Jeremiah S. Black, then Attorney General, was promoted to the vacancy, and Stanton was appointed to fill the place Black left empty. This was about the time that Floyd, Cobb, and Thompson, having stolen all the public arms, robbed the Treasury and broken down the credit of the Government, retired to the South to help the other conspirators engineer the rebellion. It is just about a year ago that these resignations and appointments were taking place. Stanton is undeniably an able man and an accomplished lawyer. He is of Democratic politics, and voted against the President at the last election, but whether for Douglas or Breckinridge we are not at present informed. He is a Union man, but how emphatic remains to be ascertained. We shall be agreeably surprised if he proves to be in favor of a vigorous and practical prosecution of the war, and the employment of all legitimate means to crush the rebellion and save the Union.

The country will be curious to learn the cause of Cameron's resignation. Was it at his own instance? Or had the pro-slavery Unionists of Kentucky something to do with it? Ever since he made his report to Congress, in which he recommended the confiscation of the slaves of rebels, and their employment in whatever capacity they could render the Government the most assistance against the enemy, he has been hounded by the Wickliffe class of negrophobists, led on by the Louisville *Journal*. They have unceasingly bawled in the President's ears for his head. It will be remembered that the Kentucky Legislature even made a formal demand for his removal; and that a committee of the most influential members, self-appointed, and headed by Lieut. Gov. Fisk, left for Washington some time since. The public will be curious to know whether their mission has had anything to do with the change. Still, his resignation may have been entirely voluntary on his part; he may have felt himself unable properly to manage the vast duties devolving on the Secretary of War, and sought relief therefrom, preferring the lighter and pleasanter position of Minister at the Court of the Czar. Whatever may have been the impelling cause of his withdrawal from the War Department, the *quid nuncs* will soon scent it out and put the public out of suspense. The retiring Secretary had his faults and his strong points. We think he was improving as he became more familiar with the multitudinous duties of the office, and that he was reforming many glaring abuses that disfigured the first months of his administration. We earnestly hope that the country has not lost by the exchange of Secretaries.

Since the ice is broken we are prepared to hear of other Cabinet changes taking place, some of which could be made without detriment to the public good, if reasonable care and prudence be exercised in selecting their successors.

LATER.

Since writing the above our Washington reporter telegraphs us the following, which we most sincerely hope may prove true:

Whatever are the motives of the removal of Cameron, it is certain that Stanton, his successor, is *sound on the slavery question*. He is an intimate personal friend of Chase and Sumner, is known to be in favor of a *vigorous prosecution of the war, and of striking the rebels in their tenderest spot*. His position is entirely satisfactory to Cameron. Stanton's personal integrity, ability and vigor of character are unquestioned. He is accounted one of the best lawyers in the country. His nature is that of a bull dog, and he is a man of war throughout.

The country will rejoice with an exceeding great joy, if the statements of our reporter be verified by the sequel. That Stanton is an honest man is believed by those who know him best; that he is a very able man is widely known; that he is a bold and earnest man is known to all his acquaintances. Now, if to these essential qualities he adds a hearty love of Union and Liberty, and a determination "to strike the rebels in their tenderest spot," we can safely proclaim a gleam of sunshine breaking through clouds of dismal darkness. Let us never despair of the Republic.

THE GAME LAWS.

The game laws of Illinois went into temporary operation yesterday, the 15th, and interested parties have probably made a note of the fact already. It is to give the birds a chance to grow fat for next fall's market. So no more game for the present.

"FORWARD MARCH."

This will be a welcome command to our boys at Cairo and Paducah "spoiling for a fight," as the expressive phrase is, a term our splendid army has in the fullest sense realized. The advance of the three columns of Gen. McClernand, Gen. Paine, and Col. Cook will have the best possible effect, if the commanders do their duty, and the right policy of this war is acted upon. Is it not time to use all the advantages God has given us for crushing this rebellion? Let us have no more of this "fortifying," but let our columns sweep forward, gathering strength as they move and rejecting no element of power, on a question of complexions. When a good blow is struck, follow it up; don't come home to glorify, gentlemen, but go ahead; the lecture rostrums can wait. At last there is a movement. Let us thank God and take courage. Forward march?

A FACT PLAINLY STATED.

The Washington *Republican* says the *pro-slavery fanaticism of the great body of the officers of the regular army, which has thus far paralyzed the war*, has proved too strong for the President and Cabinet, whose direct and explicit orders (as recently those of Gen. Sherman) are constantly violated. Legislation is needed, and the prospect is, that it will soon be obtained. If it is, and as soon as it is, an advance of the armies will accomplish some practical good. It is not in the field, but in Congress, that the real battles are to be fought upon which the issue of this war depends.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brl	25,171	14,028
Wheat, bu	153,486	4,867
Corn, bu	126,867	....
Oats, bu	14,930	2,036
Rye, bu	10,640	....
Barley, bu	16,922	1,580
Seeds, lbs	58,019	69,315
Pork, brls	9,653	6,960
Cut Meats, lbs	45,426	5,206,061
Lard, lbs	1,118,392	1,502,655
Tallow, lbs	31,460	210,998
Live Hogs, No	21,346	11,808
Dressed Hogs, No	19,939	4,551
Beef Cattle, No	2,900	336

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date for three years:

	1862.	1861	1860.
Flour, brls	48,132	46,217	14,818
Wheat, bu	303,339	288,646	92,743
Corn, bu	219,919	390,875	168,929
Oats, bu	35,463	17,798	38,888
Rye, bu	19,489	20,319	1,680
Barley, bu	27,066	22,094	16,387
Seeds, lbs	134,691	5[illegible],935	116,787
Pork, brls	14,904	2,939	1,176
Cut Meats, lbs	96,106	737,682	541,764
Lard, lbs	1,556,914	1,190,308	690,138
Tallow, lbs	37,100	32,967	7,690
Live Hogs, No	66,442	28,463	7,730
Dressed Hogs, No	26,804	43,480	17,819
Beef Cattle, No	5,198	4,040	1,554

☞ Our dispatches of last night confirm the intelligence that Humphrey Marshall's rebel force has melted away before Col. Garfield's advance. Humphrey himself did not melt, though doubtless he felt that "his feet were all in the fire."

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—WHERE THE BLOW WILL FALL.

This morning we lay before our readers the full details of the second great Naval Expedition, under General Burnside, which day before yesterday sailed from Fortress Monroe for its destination. We have for some days past held the information we now give, under a seal of secrecy, which seal was removed by our private dispatches last evening, and we may now definitely state that this magnificent land and naval force is to strike a blow at North Carolina, and ere this, has doubtless well begun its work.

If the reader will accompany our explanation by reference to a good map, it will be seen that Hatteras Inlet opens into the broad expanse of the two great sounds, Albemarle and Pamlico, on the seaward side locked by a line of low sand-bars and spits, while landward the deep indentations of bays and estuaries extend far into the interior of the State, constituting its richest agricultural region, its greatest slaveholding section, and, consequent to the latter, its rebel strongholds. Upon these beautiful bays are its principal seaports, and from points easy of occupation through this extent of hundreds of miles of coast, the map will show how short a land movement will place in our hands railroad points of vital importance to the rebellion.

This, then, is Gen. Burnside's mission. He will pass through Hatteras Inlet, the gateway won to us by Butler's victory of the 29th of August last, and now for the first time promising the long-expected fruit of that capture. His immense fleet will sweep these waters, for the navigation of which a glance at the lists in another column will show them well chosen, from size and lightness of draft. He may land a force northward which will be within easy reach of Norfolk to co-operate with a force from Fortress Monroe; or may punish the rebels along the Roanoke, lay Plymouth in ashes, sink and destroy the mosquito fleets of the rebels, and the craft now building on the stocks, for these waters are the source and retreat of the rebel navy. Southward the Neuse gives a broad approach to Newbern, as well as other points of access to the railroads into the interior.

All that is wanted for the utmost success of this expedition is the right spirit and temper in its commander. The army we know are right, and Gen. Burnside has with him picked troops, who are burning to see service. Our special reporter in another column demonstrates by facts and figures the excellence of the command, and the country will now ask as to its commander, "*What will he do with it?*" So far, in this war, our commanders, with one or two exceptions, have lacked one of the most important qualities of generalship. No success of our arms has yet been followed up. When the Hatteras forts were captured, the General and Commodore in command, instead of endeavoring to reap further solid advantages from the surprise and consternation of the enemy, actually returned to Washington with their dispatches in their pockets. When Port Royal was taken, so defenceless was South Carolina that a single regiment of Sherman's fifteen thousand men could have seized Charleston; but no effort was made.

We look for better things from General Burnside. The secret of his destination has been well kept. Frequent river reconnoissances of late have kept the residents of the lower Potomac and its tributaries in a lively state of alarm. Everybody prophesied it would not go seaward from Old Point Comfort, and yet ere this it has filled all the shores of North Carolina with terror. Will Burnside follow up the blow he may strike? We hope so. He carries with him 6000 smooth bore muskets. Will he study complexions when stout arms are extended to use these weapons against the enemies of the Government? We pray that he will not. Let him strike boldly and fear not. Let the Government at Washington close its ears to the clamors of pro-slavery sympathizers with the rebels (if not with their cause,) and push this and all their advantages, and the country will be made glad by what this expedition will do to vindicate the Government and punish traitors.

MILITARY INACTION.

The torpidity of our army occasions even more amazement among the secessionists than among loyal men in the North. The rebels confidently looked for a grand advance of all our columns during the beautiful month of December. The weather was so remarkably adapted to military operations, and our forces in such excellent condition as compared with their own, that the secesh awaited the shock with fear and trepidation. They knew that our forces greatly outnumbered theirs, and that our men were altogether better armed and equipped, better fed and clothed, better provided with artillery and ammunition; better drilled and in better health than their own troops. Day after day passed and to the astonishment of the rebels, no advance was made and no blow struck. The rebels interpreted the magnificent weather as a special manifestation of Providence in behalf of the Union cause, and an unpropitious omen to themselves. "But," remarks a Southern paper with scorching sarcasm, "Providence seems to have understood the enemy better than we did ourselves." In casting about for a solution of the "strange phenomenon," some of the secesh journals ascribe it to the cowardice of our soldiers, and allege that they will not fight; that they enlisted to draw pay and rations, but possess no courage and dare not face the fiery Southrons in battle. Other Southern journals refer the cause of the failure of our armies to advance to the "bad statesmanship of the Cabinet, and the worse generalship of the officers who conduct the war." The rebel leaders freely concede now, that "bold, effective "blows in December, stricken simultane-"ously by all our armies, could not have "failed to crush their strength and put a "gloomy face on, their affairs." They exultingly claim that our generals have "let the golden opportunity slip through their fingers, and that now it is too late to retrieve the astounding blunder."

The allegation that the fault lies with the rank and file of our army—that our soldiers are cowards, and did not enlist to fight, is too absurd even to dignify with a denial or to brand as a falsehood. The soldiers, it is notorious, have been in a state bordering on insubordination, because they are held back, and that the great discontent of the army, the thing that saddens and sickens and kills our men, is inglorious inaction. Why they are repressed; why bound with withes, is to the rank and file inscrutable; and to their fathers and brothers and country that sent them forth, the cause that paralyses the army is equally inscrutable. A soldier in one of our Illinois regiments stationed near Cairo, in a letter published in the TRIBUNE, thus describes the universal feeling pervading the rank and file of our army:

Every soldier in camp longs for the day when the word to advance shall be given. We are all heartily sick of this inaction. The men are asking each other when the war is to commence. They have been kept on the peace establishment, at public expense, about long enough they think. If the rebellion is to be put down by force of arms, we think it is about time the fighting should begin. If we are not allowed to fight the secesh we want to be mustered out and sent home. We volunteered to help whip the traitors and save the Union, and would like to be set at work, for the sooner we begin, the sooner we shall get through with the job. We are better armed, drilled, fed, clad, and paid than the rebels. We outnumber them also. Then what is holding us back? It is whispered that the reason is that the Government or the Generals are afraid to let us pitch in least we hurt the peculiar institution. But were we enlisted to *save slavery?* We thought it was to save the Union we were wanted for, and that slavery must look out for itself, and that if it stood in the way of the Union it must go down.

That is the way the soldiers feel in regard to the inaction that amazes the traitors and discourages the loyal. This plain soldier hits the *cause* of the stagnation: Our pro-slavery West Point Generals are resolved that the "peculiar institution" shall not be hurt, and nothing shall be done to wound the sensibilities of the chivalrous slaveholders, and that no injury shall be inflicted that would render them adverse to a reconstruction of the Union on a pro-slavery basis; or in other words, that would prevent the admission of the Free States into the Southern Confederacy under the Montgomery Constitution. That is the solution of the inaction of our grand army.

But this delicacy towards the parricides is not confined exclusively to the West Point Generals, but is shared by some members of the Cabinet. One of them recently declared in the presence of several persons in substance:—"We are striving to restore the Union and preserve the Constitution. We all trust to see the Union once more restored; but in order to succeed in achieving this great result, we must leave no festering wound behind, to rankle and corrode for generations to come. No such wound has yet been inflicted on either side, and he hoped none would be."

Had our armies advanced in December and attacked and beaten the rebels along their lines, and followed up the blow until they were dispersed or captured, it would have left a "festering wound" behind in the minds of the chivalry that would "rankle and corrode" for years to come. No such wound has been inflicted. Of course the country should rejoice that our southern brethren in arms against us, have not been offended.

WAS IT FRAUD OR TREACHERY?

We have before us three cartridges brought to us from Annapolis by a friend. They are a portion of the ammunition for Enfield rifles served out to Burnside's forces for the Great Expedition. To the eye they are alike in appearance, and the slight difference in weight could not instantly be detected. But the difference is that one of the three *contains not a particle of powder*. A prominent officer of the Expedition told our informant that this was about the proportion throughout the entire lot of Enfield cartridges—one-third of them carefully put up without powder. Now here is a case for investigation. Was it fraud, or treachery, that seeks to palm off upon our brave troops, on the eve of an expedition, sham cartridges? Let us have an explanation of this affair, Secretary Stanton.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.

In spite of the unfavorable times, the directors of the Mississippi and Missouri railroad are pushing their line towards the Missouri. The progress is slow, it is true, but when the central division is once completed, the momentum of the business that will press upon it, will force an early completion. The line is now finished three miles west of Victor, and within three miles of Brooklyn, which place the tracklayers are expected very soon to reach. Brooklyn is about fifty miles west of Iowa City, and a hundred and five west of Davenport, on the Mississippi. It is a great pity that means cannot at once be put at the command of the Company to complete the road to the Des Moines river the present year, and to the Missouri by a year from the first of January next. Two hundred miles of railway through so rich a State as Iowa, with a most valuable land grant to aid in its construction, ought not even in these times to be considered a work too great to be completed in two years.

A FOREIGNER'S QUESTIONS.

The phenomenon which would strike the foreigner looking at the internal politics of this Republic for the first time with most amazement and we may say horror, is that with which our own people are so familiar that it excites no surprise; we mean the unwillingness of a large class of American citizens to entertain any proposition for the abolition of Human Slavery—the acknowledged cause and fecund mother of all the heavy woes which have fallen upon the country. We can understand the reasoning which, as long as we were enabled, despite their arrogance, to live in peace with the slave-drivers, made men submit to the national disgrace which four millions of bondmen imply; we can appreciate, because we have felt, almost every degree of unwillingness to violently disturb the constitutional relations of the two extremes of the Union, for the sake of the slave. We recognize and respect that hopefulness which has been content to wait for that returning sense of justice, that better enlightenment and that higher civilization that would prepare the slave for the boon, and at last set him free. We are tolerant of that spirit of concession, even to the verge of cowardice, which, for the sake of peace and for the quiet working out of our great political experiment, the North has displayed. But the time for all these has passed. Our toleration is regarded as an insult, because it is not approval. Our forbearance is challenged as meanness of spirit, which will submit to anything for money. Our respect for constitutional obligation is interpreted as disinclination to fight; and because the North, thus careful and scrupulous, has asserted its share in the administration of the Government, the slaveholders for whom we have put down conscience by reasons invented for the occasion, for whom we have endured the taunts of all the civilized world, and for whom we have stifled the highest aspirations of patriotism, are in open revolt against that authority to which we have sacrificed so much, that it might equally bless them and us. They spring at our throats with the fury of madmen; and the contest is now for life. But in spite of all this, in spite of the immeasurable losses which the rebellion of the slave holders has entailed, in spite of the blood which must be spilled to put the rebellion down, in spite of the lawful opportunity to carry freedom to four millions of God's creatures, to remove a great national reproach and to free the Republic of the monster crime of the age, we find that the old party formulas and watchwords—the dogmas of other times and other surroundings—the reasonings which apply only to a period of peace—are those which control the thoughts and limit the action of half the people of the land. The gabble, now meaningless, about the constitutional rights of the South, as if the South in revolt against the Constitution, and laboring with half a million of armed men to subvert and destroy it, had not forfeited all the rights which that instrument conferred—this gabble is as unceasing and as eagerly listened to as when the Union was intact and the South was loyal. When all men who are not knaves or fools admit that the property of rebels in arms is justly forfeited, and only waits seizure by the Federal power, slave property—the cause of the revolt, its main strength, and the agency which gives it greatest power for mischief—has grown to be peculiarly sacred; and though it is admitted that we may shoot the rebel, lay waste his farm, burn the city in which he lives, and do him whatever other injury civilized warfare will justify, we must, in obedience to his "constitutional rights," send him back his slave. The old declaration, "I am not in favor of Slavery; "but we shall divide the Union if we insist "upon disturbing it," is repeated with a happy unconsciousness that this is not the year 1852, or, that, since that date, there has been any change in the principles which have been struggling for the mastery.

It is said of the Bourbons that they never learned, nor never forgot anything. The taunt has a wider application now; and the fact that it is true of a large fraction of a great and intelligent people, as it was true of Louis XVIII, would, we say, move a foreigner with wonder and horror. He would inquire, Why is it that you neglect to take advantage of the peculiarity of your situation? Why persist in a feeling of regard for men who are thirsting for your blood? Why spend your time in deprecating the horrors of a "remorseless revolutionary struggle," when you must know that that struggle has come, and that you cannot avoid your part therein? Why this tender respect for rights which not only are not claimed, but are clearly forfeited? Why this recurrence to party watch-words and formulas which are utterly foreign to the condition of your affairs? Why this abject slavery to the now exploded notion that Property in Man is anything else than atheism, when considered in reference to theology, and despotism, when measured by democracy? Why not, as earnest and honest men, seeking the highest good of the race, and the complete realization of the great truths embodied in your Declaration of Independence, strike as a military necessity and as philanthropic duty, at the root of the evil, and thus engage the sympathy of the civilized world, and insure a triumphant issue of your struggle? Why tempt Providence by neglecting the opportunity for national purity, national aggrandizement, and perpetual peace, which, now present, may never occur again? Why remain wedded to your idols when God calls and your country commands? These are the questions that a foreigner, informed of all the facts and free of all the prejudices of the situation, would ask.

Who of our latter-day Bourbons can answer?

THE CONVENTION AND BANKING.

Without positive knowledge, we assume that a majority of the members of the Constitutional Convention, now in session at Springfield, are opposed to the creation of any more banks of issue; and from a resolution which seemed to meet with favor—a resolution inquiring into the expediency of abolishing all the banks in this State now in legal existence—we take it that even the rights conferred by former legislation and by constitutional sanction, are in danger. Without any feeling of favor for a financial arrangement which will enable a certain class of men to swap their notes, without interest, for the notes of our merchants, manufacturers and farmers, with interest and with security, we beg to remind the Convention that its action, how radical soever it may be, can effect no reform beyond the limits of this State; and that, by the facts of the situation, they are not so clearly called upon to discuss the question, "Are Banks of Issue opposed to the public weal?" as this other question, "Are we, of Illinois, surrounded by States which have legalized banks, justified in forbidding them here, thus opening the door to a foreign circulation of which the mass of the people can know little or nothing?" That, it seems to us, is the point for the Convention to decide.

It is clear that the way of currency reform does not lie through State Conventions or Legislatures. Banks, inhibited in Illinois, will flourish with more than tropical luxuriance in Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana; and if half the States of the Union were, to-day, to forbid the creation of such institutions, the manufacture of paper money in the remaining States would be doubled within the year; and the condition of the country, so far as the quantity of its circulation is concerned, would not be improved, though the quality might be deteriorated.

Again, a legislation which makes the circulation of the notes of banks outside the State, whether of large or small denominations, a penal offence, is mainly inoperative, and will be so as long as any considerable fraction of the people fail to recognize its justice and necessity. Hence, though the Convention may heap fines upon forfeitures, and imprisonment upon both, and disfranchisement upon all, as the punishment for paying out or receiving the prohibited money, it will continue to pass. We need only refer to the statute now in force, but disregarded by everybody, and by none more fearlessly or frequently than by the members of the Convention, for proof of what we say.

No, this bank nuisance does not admit of partial treatment, in a time like the present, when a great calamity, arising from it, is imminent. It must be dealt with by a hand long enough and broad enough to cover it in New England and Louisiana as well as in Illinois and the West. It is a national affair, and must be treated by national authority. Then let the Convention, instead of wasting its time in fruitless harangues, appeal, in its sovereign character, and as the voice of the people of Illinois, to the Federal Congress, and ask it to interpose to prevent the ruin which the banks, in a state of suspension, but pouring out their promises to pay, in floods, threaten to bring upon our people. Let the Convention petition for a Federal tax on bank notes, that will compel the retirement of all less than twenty dollars, and the petition will be heard! What says the delegation from the county of Cook?

A GREAT BILL.

The bill reported by the Military Committee of the House is comprehensive and satisfactory. A synopsis of its sections is given elsewhere, and will be read with delight by every loyal man. If this measure be enacted into a law, it will establish a definite policy for the Administration to carry out. It will place the alternative before our pro-slavery West Point Generals either to *do something*, to let the army fight, or to resign and permit more earnest officers lead the troops to victory.

The colonization feature of the bill may not be practicable, but its insertion is necessary in order to secure the President's signature. Under it, the colonization scheme will have a fair trial, and may be the means of doing great good to the colored race. But we do not believe it practicable or proper to attempt to deport the bulk of the colored population from the cotton States. They might be removed from the free and border States to the mutual advantage of both races, but they constitute the industrial productive class of the Gulf States, and are essential to their development and prosperity. But this is a thing which will demonstrate itself in the face of any enactment. Let the bill be passed, and the sooner the better.

"THEY HAVE FRIENDS THERE."

In a recent debate in Congress, Brigadier General "Dick" Richardson gave as one of the reasons why our Generals are so backward in marching South, that *they have friends there!* Is it not unfortunate that our Generals as so many of them hampered with social relations of this kind? It held Patterson back. Sherman has dallied and wasted time at Beaufort until the gallant blue jackets openly censure him. Smith, at Paducah, has too many friends, and can do nothing, and Gen. Stone on the Upper Potomac, is troubled in like manner. How much more harm would be done to the Union cause if these officers should go to their friends and rid us at once from the evils of inactivity and inefficiency? These "friendships" of our army officers have cost the Government millions of dollars and thousands of lives. It is quite time that these reluctant, tea-party officers gave way to men whose friendships are more happily located.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention at Springfield has now got fairly to work. The committees have been organized, according to details to be found in our special dispatches, and from a hasty glance through the list we think we may congratulate President Hacker upon the selections made in many cases. In addition to the thirty-one organized committees, another has been called for, to consider the subject of a reformed practice in our courts of justice. Mr. Edwards of Springfield yesterday moved to prohibit the issue of bank notes in the State. It has been decided to have the proceedings of the Convention fully reported for publication in the *State Journal* and *Register*, each at $4 a column.

☞ This week's TRIBUNE will convey to our readers a full account of the great Burnside Expedition, one week in advance of the New York weeklies. And also a large amount of other important news long ahead of the Eastern papers.

The American Cavalry Service.

As we have already and often said, the Government is perplexed to know what to do with the immense volunteer cavalry which has grown up on its call for that arm of the service. We have now not less than *seventy-three* regiments organized or in camp, embracing fully seventy-five thousand men, and the mere cost of whose equipment—at a time when money is not to be had for the asking—is seventy-five million dollars! So far as half this force is concerned, we are forced to the confession that the money might as well be buried in the ground. Indeed, it is worse than thrown away; for it denies to other arms of the service the thousands of recruits, who, having chosen the cavalry, feel it beneath their dignity to change to infantry or artillery. McClellan has on the Potomac nominally some twenty thousand cavalry; not five thousand of whom are in a condition to be of the least advantage. General Buell has in Kentucky nominally twelve thousand, and three-fourths of these are condemned by the commanding general as unfit for service. So through the list of the entire seventy-five thousand cavalry we may not reasonably expect that more than one-third will justify the expense that has called them into being. We want cavalry, but not so much of it. We want money, and should not throw away what little we have, upon a useless and cumbersome arm. If the new Secretary of War shall, therefore, at one fell swoop decapitate *all* the cavalry now in camp, and reorganize and reconstruct the balance, reducing numbers to about thirty-thousand men, he will have earned the thanks of the country. The late Secretary, although heartily sick of his bargain, had in some measure tied his hands against such a slaughter of the innocents. Let us have an end to cavalry recruiting, and a limit to the cavalry service.

The Relief of the Families of Volunteers.

The law for the relief of the families of volunteers will cost the people of the State of Michigan easily enough $250,000 or $300,000 the present year, and the bill now before the Legislature to amend the act of last spring does not promise to make it any less. A number of the counties have appropriated $8,000, $9,000, and even higher amounts, while others have appropriated less than a thousand dollars, so that the average will easily reach $5,000, and with that basis any one can readily estimate the entire amount paid in the State. The matter is now undergoing a thorough sifting at Lansing, and many abuses are being exposed.

Hundreds of instances are related where families have received money regularly from their heads in the army every month sufficient to keep them in comfort, and yet the fifteen dollars from the Supervisor have been drawn and used either extravagantly or hoarded away. And so it has gone on from bad to worse, until a radical reform is now demanded. The new bill reported authorizes Boards of Supervisors to afford relief when necessary, and to raise money for the purpose on bonds issued for a term not to exceed three years, and to collect taxes for their payment. The money thus obtained shall constitute a separate fund, known as the "Volunteers' Family Relief Fund." The bill requires that the family receive some aid, at least, from the absent soldiers each month, and the Supervisor must take personal cognizance of the wants of the family.

A New Fibre.

Several months since there was an article in our paper calling attention to a new article from which fibre can be obtained not unlike that of flax. We allude to a plant of the common milk weed species, of from three to five feet high. It grows wild upon the prairies and specially infests corn fields.

Mr. E. E. Chever, of Specie Grove, Kendall county, called at our office yesterday morning, and left us a specimen of the stalk and the fibre. The stalk was simply soaked in warm water and the woody parts were rubbed out, having the fibre long and nearly white. Twisted into a small cord it is very strong, and so far as we can judge from a small specimen, we should suppose that ropes, paper and other articles could be profitably made from it. Mr. Chever's attention was called to the matter by the Indians of California, who there use the fibre successfully for a great variety of purposes. Will not some of our enterprising, intelligent farmers investigate the matter and give the public the benefit of their knowledge and experience, through the columns of the TRIBUNE.

The United States Agricultural Society.

The United States Agricultural Society on Thursday re-elected President Hubbard, Secretary Poor, Treasurer French, and nearly all the old Vice Presidents. The Executive Committee was re-organized, and consists of Marshall P. Wilder of Massachusetts; Fred Smyth of New Hampshire; Isaac Newton of Philadelphia; C. B. Calvert of Maryland; Legrand Byington of Iowa; J. H. Sullivan of Ohio; and M. Myers, of California. President Lincoln's recommendation of the establishment of an Agricultural and Statistical department, was warmly commended, and he was elected an honorary member. The suggestions of the President's address were debated and indorsed, and a large edition was ordered to be printed. The establishment of an Agricultural department was discussed and recommended. There was a decided expression of opinion against national exhibitions unless they can be held at Washington.

The Kansas Governorship.

The contest between Robinson and Crawford for the Governorship of Kansas is now in its full tide before the Supreme Court of the State. At the instance of Mr. Crawford, the court has issued a mandamus requiring the State canvassers (Robinson, etc.,) to count up the votes for Crawford, which is the final step in the proceedings. Crawford will then show that out of 15,000 votes cast on the Capital question, he received a clear majority. It is said that Gov. Robinson privately regards his case as hopeless, and is figuring for the United States Senatorship to succeed Lane. All the newspapers of Kansas, except one or two, are down upon Robinson.

The 39th (Yates) Regiment.

Adjutant General Fuller has announced to fill the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Colonel Austin Light from the service, the following officers for the 39th regiment, Yates Phalanx, now on the Upper Potomac:—Colonel, Thomas O. Osborn, promoted from Lieut. Colonel, Orrin L. Munn, promoted; Major, Sylvester W. Munn, promoted from a Captaincy.

Also, Jonathan K. Miles to be Major of the 27th regiment, vice Hall Wilson, promoted to Colonel of the 5th cavalry.

Sale of Port Royal Cotton.

The first sale of Port Royal cotton, confiscated and gathered by our troops, was made at New York city, the other day, when seventy-nine bales were knocked off at auction. The price paid ranged from 18 cents a pound to 62½ cents. The 18 cent lot was of a kind never before received in the Northern market, being denominated "waste" among the planters. The higher priced were the first quality Sea Island cotton.

☞ Orestes A. Brownson made the remark, recently, that the sort of courage most in demand now-a-days, was not that which would risk the chances of being killed, as there was no want of men ready to sacrifice their own lives, but it was the courage to kill somebody. There is noticeable a gradual improvement in that respect. Several military executions of private soldiers have recently taken place. It is time a higher range of operations were commenced. The execution of a few individuals wearing shoulder straps, might be attended with happy results. The tribe of thieves, too, who swarm in Washington and haunt the armies like carrion crows, very much need thinning out.

☞ Col. Sam Colt, the celebrated pistol man, whose decease at Hartford, Conn., has been announced, was born in that city July 19th, 1814. The wooden model of his pistol was made by him while on a voyage to Calcutta in 1829, and he took out his first patent for revolving firearms in 1835. The first manufacture of his arms was in Paterson, New Jersey, and was not successful. Afterwards Mr. Colt established the present works at Hartford.

☞ We have already stated that the 33d Indiana regiment, in Kentucky, was so reduced by sickness that only some 300 were possibly able to appear on dress parade. Governor Morton, therefore, applied to Gen. Buell for permission to call the regiment home and repair damages. The Indianapolis *Journal* says General Buell has never condescended to notice, much less grant, this humane request.

☞ The "frontier village" of Quincy (we quote from the Springfield *Journal*) is to have a guard during the winter, lest parties of Missouri marauders cross on the ice and make havoc in that part of the State. The *Journal* chronicles the departure from Camp Butler of the Yates Sharpshooters, a battalion of six companies under Lieut. Col. A. Matteson, who will go into winter quarters at Quincy and be supplied with arms upon arriving there.

☞ From Indianapolis we learn that there is no truth whatever in the report that Col. Willich has or intends to resign; but, on the contrary, it is quite probable that the President will appoint him a Brigadier General.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

RESIGNATION OF SIMON CAMERON.

He is Appointed Minister to Russia.

EDWIN M. STANTON, OF PENN., TAKES THE DEPARTMENT.

The Army Appropriations---Two Hundred Millions--Cotton Seed

From Louisville—Splendid Achievement of Col. Garfield—Humphrey Marshall Routed.

Position and Principles of the New Secretary of War.

Departure of Burnside's Expedition.

GEN. LANE AUTHORIZED TO MUSTER IN PERSONS REGARDLESS OF COLOR.

THE LANE-STANTON CONTROVERSY.

Great Preparations at Cairo.

More Troops Leaving for Kentucky.

Troops on the Way from St. Louis.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1862.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Hickman, the Judiciary Committee stands four to four on the bill to confiscate and emancipate.

The Senate is willing to let the nomination for a new Secretary of War rest for a while. No Senator was consulted beforehand. Other changes are anticipated.

The Senate will pass the House bill abolishing the franking privilege.

Gen. Marcy has so far recovered that he goes to New York to-morrow for some days.

Gen. McClellan is still improving.

The Army Appropriation bill reported from Committee of Ways and Means, appropriates nearly two hundred millions: for pay of volunteers nearly nine millions; for pay of regulars one million; for Western gun-boats and for armament of fortifications over a million; for ordnance nearly eight millions; for army clothing over thirty millions; for the manufacture of arms at the National Armory nearly two millions; for subsistence of volunteers nearly thirty millions.

The hospital of the Morgan Artillery, near Alexandria, was burned on Sunday night. The building was General Lee's property.

The rebels wasted 32 rounds of ammunition on an oyster pung coming up the Lower Potomac. Not one shot hit.

Western farmers desiring cotton seed are advised to wait for green cotton seed producing white fibre, raised in western border States, which will be distributed in small quantities by a commissioner, after conquest.

It is doubtful whether the cultivation of Sea Island white seed cotton will succeed inland, even after being acclimated.

Garrett Davis, Andy Johnson, Rice, Latham, McDougal and Nesmith all voted with the Republicans to empty the Washington jails. Probably the insulting note of Marshal Lamon to the Senate, prohibiting members access to the jail, helped to swell the majority for Grimes's bill. It provides that after every session of the Grand Jury there shall be a general jail delivery of all persons not under indictment and held on final judgment after conviction of crime.

The Bank Committees and Boards of Trade from Boston and Philadelphia met with the Finance Committees of both Houses at Mr. Chase's, last evening, where the protracted discussion lasted till nearly midnight.

No conclusion was reached. The banks renewed their propositions unmodified. The Committees and Secretary reiterated their objections. The Boards of Trade listened and said nothing.

One more effort will be made for united action.

Letters from leading English and French statesmen and American citizens abroad, received here, say that if the United States would avoid foreign interference a decided movement to crush the rebellion must be made.

Whatever are the motives of the removal of Cameron it is certain that Stanton, his successor, is sound on the slavery question. He is an intimate personal friend of Chase and Sumner, is known to be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of war, and of striking the rebels in their tenderest spot.

His position is entirely satisfactory to Cameron.

Stanton's personal integrity, ability and vigor of character are unquestioned. He is accounted one of the best lawyers in the country. His nature is that of a bull dog and he is a man of war throughout.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury returned to his post yesterday. One hour afterwards the Chief Clerk was stricken down, and is now dangerously ill.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1862.

The great event of the day has been the resignation of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, and instantaneously with his appointment to the St. Petersburg mission, the appointment of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton to be his successor in the War Office. These changes are sudden, but they pass now into the record of events; and will furnish food for gossip for some weeks to come. The Kentucky influence seems to have had a finger in the pie; and to the differences between Cameron and Lincoln, so broadly shown in the Secretary's report, is attributed their final separation. Whether it was wholly voluntary or not on the part of Mr. Cameron, time must show. How Cassius M. Clay, our late and present Minister to Russia, comes home to exchange his court livery for the uniform of military service. He has often requested to be thus exchanged, and the news will be grateful to him, at least. Mr. Stanton, the new Secretary, has been a Democrat, and was in Buchanan's reformed Cabinet as Attorney General. He is accounted the first lawyer in America. Some years since he was employed by the Government on the great claims in California, and in the management of the suits showed signal ability. Before his return, a year ago, he changed his residence from Pittsburgh, Pa., to this city, and here has since resided. He is the confidential attorney of Gen. McClellan.

The nominations required by this change were made to the Senate to-day—Simon Cameron to be Minister to Russia, and Edwin M Stanton to be Secretary of War. Owing to the length of the session in the Senate, and the engrossing topic of the Kansas Senatorship controversy, the appointments were not acted upon. They will be confirmed without doubt to-morrow; it being customary in the case of ex-Senators or ex-Cabinet officers to dispense with the usual six days' delay.

The Mayor of Alexandria, making a speech at a Union meeting, the other day, said if the question be between Liberty and Slavery, let slavery go.

General McKinstry will be tried so soon as the account auditing committee finishes its work. Fremont's debts, already audited, foot up nine millions.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee will soon report a bill recognizing Hayti.

Dr. Cheever preached to an audience computed at 4,000, in the House of Representatives chamber, last evening. Every sitting and standing place was crowded. Many Senators and Representatives were present. The topic was Emancipation, the treatment of which was thorough and often scathing. The attention paid was close, and enthusiasm was scarcely repressed. Gen. Lane, with others, congratulated the preacher at the close.

The new rebel flag (white cross on a red ground, with stars under and over the arms) has appeared on the Potomac, and in Magruder's command.

Major Beckwith, of the Commissary Department, has awarded a contract for four thousand beeves, with the privilege of eleven thousand, delivered at Harrisburg, Chambersburg, or New York, at $3.89 gross. There were over a hundred bidders.

There is talk of organizing an Irish division under the command of Gen. Shields, composed of four brigades under Gen. Meagher, Col. Corcoran, Col. Cass, (9th Mass.,) and Col. Mulligan. Meagher is now with the Irish brigade.

Gerrit Smith will lecture here next week.

The halters of the horses of several cavalry regiments and batteries on the left wing were cut during the fog, last week, and the animals dashed through the lines. Rebel residents near the camps are suspected. The act is supposed to have been in complicity with a designed attack on the pickets, but the horses exposed the plot too soon.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 14, 1862.

The cannonading down the river this afternoon was between our gunboats and rebel batteries.

The gunboats Essex, St. Louis and A. O. Tyler, on board which was Com. Foote, Gen. Grant and his aid, Capt. Lagon, ran down within one mile and a half of the rebel fortifications, and opened fire upon them, throwing about twenty shot and shell in returning fire. Not more than five shot being thrown, which fell short. It is supposed that our shell did much damage. Flag officer Foote is convinced that he can reduce Columbus with but small loss when he descends the river with the whole fleet.

No torpedoes or masked batteries were discovered. If any torpedoes have been planted the large quantities of ice now floating down the river will do them serious damage.

The Provost Marshal of Rolla has in custody one Stigeman, charged with committing an outrage in Springfield.

He states that the attempt to blow up the train on the Southwest Branch last summer was done by a gang headed by one Schable.

Col. Carr's battery are still on the Gasconade with Major Wright's battalion, lately from Lebanon. Five infantry regiments are to reinforce Col. Carr's command.

Gen. McClernand's column moved forward to-day from Fort Jefferson, and the columns under Gen. Paine, Col. Cook, and also those under the command of Generals Smith and Wallace at Paducah, have made similar moves. Their object or destination is not yet known.

General Grant and staff will leave here to-morrow morning.

The 2d regiment Douglas Brigade, Col. Dave Stewart, will arrive this evening.

The 7th Iowa, Col. Lohman, 8th Wisconsin, and Col. Smith's Lead Mine regiment are expected here to-morrow.

Brigadier General Stanley is expected here in a few days to take command of one of the Brigades in this Division.

Major W. D. Sanger will assume command at Fort Holt for the present.

Firing was heard this P. M., in the vicinity of Fort Jefferson, which is supposed to proceed from our gunboats. Capt. Kountz, Quartermaster of Transports, is accused of disobedience of orders and using disrespectful language towards superior officers. He will probably be placed under arrest and be removed.

The following admirable general order was promulgated to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CAIRO, }
CAIRO, January 13, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3.

During the absence of the expedition now starting upon soil occupied almost solely by the rebel army, and when it is a fair inference that every stranger met is an enemy, the following orders will be observed:

Troops in marching will be kept in the ranks, company officers being held strictly accountable for all stragglers from their companies.

No firing will be allowed in camp or on the march not strictly required in the performance of duty.

Whilst in camp, no privileges can be granted to officers or soldiers to leave their regiment's grounds, and all violations of this order must be promptly and summarily punished.

Disgrace has been brought upon our soldiers by the bad conduct of some of their number showing on all occasions, when marching through territory occupied by sympathizers of the enemy, a total disregard of the rights of citizens, and being guilty of wanton destruction of property. The General commanding desires and intends to enforce a change in this respect.

Interpreting confiscation acts by troops themselves has a demoralizing effect, weakens them in exact proportion to the demoralization, and makes open and armed enemies of many who, from opposite treatment, would become friends—at most, non-combatants. It is ordered, then that the severest punishment be inflicted upon every soldier who is guilty of taking or destroying private property, and any commissioned officer guilty of like conduct, or of countenancing it, shall be deprived of his sword and expelled from the company, not to be permitted to return.

In the march, cavalry advance guards will be well thrown out, also flank guards of cavalry or infantry.

When practicable, a rear guard of infantry will be required to see that no teams or baggage or disabled soldiers are left behind.

It will be the duty of company commanders to see that the rolls of their companies are called immediately upon going into camp each day, and every member accounted for.

By order of the United States Government and Brigadier General Commanding.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 13.

Two more columns will be moved into Kentucky to-morrow. All transports here have been chartered for that purpose.

Gen. Grant made a visit of inspection to Bird's Point and Fort Holt, this afternoon.

I am assured from the best authority that troops are on their way here from St. Louis, and will arrive here to-morrow.

Fifty prisoners, taken by Gen. Paine under the order of Gen. Grant, the news of which was telegraphed on Saturday, were brought to Bird's Point to-day, among whom is the celebrated Col. Bird, from whom Bird's Point derives its name. It is said positive evidence exists that he has contributed 35,000 dollars to aid the rebellion, and that he voluntarily sent his slaves to work on fortifications at Columbus.

Weather has turned intensely cold.

Matters here and at Fort Jefferson remain in *statu quo* since my last dispatch. Messengers from below report the troops comfortable and the location for camp good. The weather has turned quite cold, with a sharp, cutting wind, and the roads are drying very fast.

A nephew of Gen. Polk was captured last night near Blandville by one of our scouting parties. He had in his possession dispatches to spies in Columbus.

A dispatch to Gen. Grant, from Fort Jefferson, states this forenoon a reconnoissance was made in the direction of Columbus by a large force of cavalry under Captain Stewart, supported by the 10th Illinois regiment, Colonel Morgan, and 18th Illinois, under Col. Lawler, Gen. McClernand accompanied the force, which went three miles beyond Elliott's Mills, and the cavalry drove in the rebel pickets, at the same time the gunboats Essex and St. Louis, under orders from Capt. Porter of the Essex, went down the river towards Columbus, and when our regiment left heavy firing was heard in that direction.

All passes to Bird's Point, Fort Holt and Fort Jefferson have been stopped; under no pretence will they be granted to citizens.

Snow commenced falling at noon and continues.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—The following official documents were read at headquarters to-day:

PAINTSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8th.

To Capt. J. B. Frey, A. A. G.:

I entered this place yesterday with the 42d Ohio, the 7th Kentucky, and 300 of the 2d Virginia cavalry. On hearing of my approach the main rebel force left their strongly entrenched camp and fled. I sent my cavalry to the mouth of Jennis's creek, where they attacked and drove the rebel cavalry which had been left as a vanguard, a distance of 5 miles, killing 3 and wounding a considerable number.

Marshall's whole army is now flying in utter confusion. He had abandoned and burned a large amount of his stores. We have taken fifteen prisoners. Our loss was two killed and one wounded. I start in pursuit to-morrow morning.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS 18TH BRIGADE, }
PRESTONBURG, Jan. 11, 1862. }

To Capt. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.:

I left Paintsville on Thursday noon with 1,100 men and drove in the enemy's pickets, two miles below Prestonburg. The men slept on their arms. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning we moved towards the main body of the enemy, at the forks of Middle Creek, under command of Marshall. Skirmishing with his outposts began at 8 o'clock, and at 1 p. m. we engaged his force of 2,500 men and three cannon posted on the hill. We fought them until dark, having been reinforced by 700 men from Paintsville, and drove the enemy from all their positions.

He carried off the majority of his dead and all his wounded. This morning we found 27 of his dead on the field. His killed cannot be less than 60. We have taken twenty-five prisoners, 10 horses, and a quantity of stores. The enemy burned most of his stores and fled precipitately. To-day I have crossed the river and am now occupying Prestonburg. Our loss is two killed and twenty-five wounded.

Signed, J. A. GARFIELD,
Col. Commanding Brigade.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14, 1862.

Gen. Halleck has written a letter, which appears in the *Democrat* to-morrow, reproving an officer for delivering up a negro claimed as a fugitive slave. He states that such was not the intent of "Order No. 3." It was not designed to aid either negro catchers or stealers, but by *excluding the persons, to exclude the question*. It was not designed that the relation between slave and master should be determined by any military officer, but merely to keep out negroes avowing themselves fugitives, nor does the order prohibit acts of humanity to such persons, such as furnishing them with food and articles of clothing.

The *Democrat's* Rolla correspondent mentions the settlement of various difficulties which have arisen among the officers of the 36th Illinois regiment, from Col. Greusel down.

Three prisoners had been brought in from Tuscumbia, where they were captured by Major Capp. One of the rebels formerly belonged to the Union Home Guards at Jefferson City.

Gen. Halleck issued an order on the 12th inst., abolishing the passport system at St. Louis. It has served its purpose and can now be spared greatly to the relief of citizens of St. Louis and all visiting that city.

The Kansas 1st reached Lexington on Friday without meeting any resistance by rebels. On Saturday they proceeded to arrest numbers of leading secessionists, among them Mr. Limerick, a banker, Mr. Sawyer, member of the State Convention, and Hunter Tompkins, a rebel desperado. They destroyed 1500 head of hogs and other property designed for Price's army, and deprived the rebels of their negroes. This course was continued at last accounts.

Advices from Sedalia represent another large haul of rebel prisoners. On Saturday night six miles from there, sixty men, with equipments, were bagged.

Twelve rebel prisoners arrived last night from North Missouri, including Dr. Midlett, formerly of this city.

The North Missouri Railroad is now running on time, the bridge at Mexico having been repaired. Water tanks are carried on the cars.

Gen. Schofield has ordered the six months troops raised for State service to be mustered out on the 25th inst., with the option of enlisting for the war.

River navigation below here is considered suspended for the present. The Graham, from Cairo, is laid up below Arondelet. No boats have arrived or departed since four o'clock yesterday. It is dubious whether the Continental and January, with troops on board, will reach Cairo safely.

The Union Merchants' Exchange has passed a resolution requiring all subscribers and officers to take the oath of allegiance, pledging their honor to perform all obligations to the United States. The new Chamber of Commerce will be in possession of the old Hall in a few days.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 14, 1862.

A long debate on printing took place to-day, and finally the whole subject was disposed of. The *Journal* and *Register* of this city, one Republican and one Democratic German newspaper in the State are to be furnished reports and receive $2 per column, solid nonpareil, for printing.

A. E. & W. H. Deaher and L. L. Walbridge were sworn in as reporters. The pay is $30 per day for their services. Many resolutions were offered.

In the forenoon the Convention went into the Committee of the Whole, on the third article of the present Constitution. The first section was adopted without amendment, and the second section, as to time of holding elections was amended only by substituting current year for 1858.

The Troops at Camp Douglas under Orders.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 14th, 1862.

Col. J. E. Smith of the Lead Mine Regiment, Illinois Forty-fifth, has been ordered from Camp Douglas to Cairo forthwith. All the regiments in camp will move to different points as soon as armed and paid off.

The Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Several petitions for the emancipation of slaves &c., were presented.

Mr. POWELL'S resolution was taken up, asking the Secretary of War for an answer to to the resolution in regard to contracts &c.

Mr. POWELL of Kentucky urged the adoption of the resolution at some length.

Mr. COWAN of Pennsylvania hoped the resolution would not pass, which he thought was as vicious as the whole. He was opposed to calling for the general reports from the departments, though he was willing to have any details called for if anything was suspicious.

Mr. POWELL contended that it was specific. He wanted the people to know about these contracts.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Illinois thought the resolution should be answered. It now appears that two and a half millions of dollars were given to Mr. Cummings, a civilian, to make purchases. Mr. Trumbull read at some length from the report of the House Investigating Committee the evidence of Mr. Cummings in regard to the purchase of straw hats, pantaloons, &c., &c., and Hall's carbines for $15 apiece, which the Government had sold before for $2 each. Afterwards they were resold for $3.50 apiece; afterwards in August, they were repurchased for the Government by the agent for $12.50 apiece, and turned over finally to the Government at $22 apiece. The Committee of the House are trying to prevent this last payment.

The resolution was adopted, yeas 34, nays 3. Nays—Messrs. Browning, Cowan and Harris.

A communication was received from U. S. Marshal Lamon, stating that he had made certain regulations with regard to admission into the jail of the District of Columbia, as follows: Admitting freely the President and members of the Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House. Admitting members of the Senate on a pass from the President of the Senate, and members of the House on a pass from the Speaker of the House. All other persons are excluded without a pass from Marshal Lamon.

Mr. GRIMES of Iowa said Marshal Lamon's statement was not a true one. He (Grimes,) was refused admittance to the jail yesterday, because he had no pass from the foreign satrap who was brought here from Illinois and imposed upon the inhabitants of this District.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, this bill was taken up. Mr. Grimes explained the bill at length, and spoke of the disgraceful character of the jail, where all classes of persons were huddled together. Mr. Grimes here read from the Reports of the House Committee in regard to Mr. Lamon's unwarranted intrusions. He (Lamon), in St. Louis, had appeared as a Brigadier General, and had sent a regiment of troops to Maryland, when it turned out that he was not a Brigadier General, and had no authority to remove the regiment, the expense of which was thirty thousand dollars. This Marshal instead of attending to his duty in that district was engaged in business at St. Louis, without the authority of law. After he (Grimes) had made some remarks on this bill last Friday, on the following day this foreign satrap (Lamon) issued an order that no person should be admitted to the District jail unless he first applied for admission to him. On hearing of this order a number of Senators offered to go to the President and demand the removal of this Marshal; but he (Grimes) went to the jail yesterday and was refused admittance.

He then went to the President, but the President was engaged, so he (Grimes) stated these facts to the Senate, which he should have stated to the President.

Mr. PEARCE of Md. said that the laws in regard to the jail were the laws which were in force at the time of the cession of the district. The bill proposes a delivery from the jail of all persons if not indicted, for that is the old law of Maryland. He thought that the bill was especially designed for other persons. There was a power here higher than the law which released other persons. He (Pearce) had a list of seventeen persons released by the Provost Marshal. Such being the case, he did not know how soon Congress would be told, as Cromwell told the British Parliament, "the Lord has no need of you." This bill gives certain persons their liberty. It is a sort of emancipation bill. He thought it should be modified so as to release such persons from confinement. The Union could not be restored if the policy of the Government was known to be emancipation; if such was known to be the policy, there would not be a Union man at the South left.

Mr. POWELL contended that the common law was the remedy for all the abuses which this bill proposed to abolish. There was no necessity for this law at all unless it was intended for all the slaves.

Mr. POMEROY of Kansas agreed with the Senator from Kentucky that the fault was not so much the fault of the law as it was the want of its proper execution.

Mr. CARLILE of Va. hoped they would come to a vote so that slavery in the District may be practically abolished. Time enough had been spent on the bill and he wanted it passed so as to remove one peg on which to hang a sympathetic treatise on the negro race.

Mr. MORRILL of Md. said he could not let the correction of an abuse go with a fling at this side of the Chamber. This was simply a bill to correct an abuse against the liberty of every man, and he (Morrill) could not rest under the imputation of disturbing the delicate relations of the negro question.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. thought Mr. Morrill had well taken notice of the remarks of the Senator from Virginia, (Carlile). The Senator had been talked to by Mr. Mason and he feared that the Senator from Virginia (Carlile) was treading in the footsteps of his predecessor, but he (Wilson) feared the rebukes of neither. He also wanted to add his word of condemnation to the insulting conduct of Marshal Lamon. The colored people of the District had never been so oppressed for ten years as they are now. A Colonel came to him to-day with an order from a Brigadier General to send back a fugitive slave. Thank God, *that name has not been passed upon by the Senate yet.* He thought it was time we acted up to our principles, and rebuke these men who disgrace humanity. In regard to Marshal Lamon, we ought to say to the President that he had insulted the Senate, and must be removed.

Mr. CARLILE said the Senator could not have heard what was said. He merely gave expression to his own opinions that the time should be devoted to measures connected with the preservation of the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio said he thought the time had arrived for important action on financial measures.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Me. said there was an erroneous impression in the country that the Senate should act on these financial measures immediately, and pass a tax bill. These bills all take time and deliberation, and the Senators could not act till the bill comes from the House. He thought that the Senate was not to be blamed because, in the intermediate time, they attended to other matters.

Mr. SHERMAN said there was an extended financial business much broader than a tax bill.

After further discussion a vote was taken on Powell's amendment to except the fugitive slaves. Lost—yeas 5, nays 35. Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Kennedy, Pearce, Powell and Saulsbury.

Mr. CLARK of N. H. offered an amendment that no person be hereafter confined in jail without a warrant from the magistrate or court, or an order from one house of Congress. Agreed to.

The bill was passed, yeas 31, nays 4—Messrs. Carlile, Kennedy, Powell and Saulsbury.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill for the relief of the British ship Perthshire was taken up and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration from Thursday of the bill to abolish the franking privileges.

Mr. PORTER expressed the hope that Congress would distinguish itself by reforming abuses, and making the recipient pay postage on documents, instead of this being done by the public at large.

Several other gentlemen expressed their views on the subject.

The bill to abolish the franking privilege was further discussed. The question was taken on striking out the whole of the bill excepting the first section, which absolutely abolishes the franking privilege on and after July 1st.

This was decided in the affirmative.

After further discussion, Mr. WASHBURNE moved to lay on the table the whole subject. This was disagreed to. The bill then passed, 107 against 42. The bill is as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c., that from and after July 1st, '62, the franking privilege shall be and is hereby abolished."

The bill making appropriations for exhibiting American products at the World's Fair was tabled by a large majority.

Adjourned.

Interesting Documents on the Trent Affair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President submitted to Congress to-day the following documents relative to the Trent affair.

COUNT RECHBURG TO CHEVALIER DEHULSEMANN:

The difference which has supervened between the Government and Great Britain, and consequent arrest of Mason and Slidell by the Captain of the San Jacinto on board the British mail packet Trent, has not failed to fix the most serious attention of the Imperial Court. The more importance we attach to friendly relations between the United States and England, the more we must regret an incident which has come to add so grave a complication to a situation already bristling with so much difficulty. Without having any intention to enter here upon an examination into the question of right, we nevertheless cannot but acknowledge, that according to international law, and by all the powers which Government has taken as a rule of its conduct, England could not, in the present instance, refrain from reclamation against the affront given to their flag, and asking proper reparation for it.

The Count considers the requests reduced to form of the Court of St. James as not offensive to the Cabinet at Washington, and hopes the authorities will deliver up the prisoners. The Count says the position of Austria, equally bound in friendship, will be such as to prevent any grave disturbances, which eventually war could not fail to bring, not only on each one of the contending parties but upon the affairs of the world generally.

Secretary Seward replied to Hulsemann enclosing him a copy of the correspondence which passed between this Government and the Governments of England and France. Seward adds, first, that the United States are not only incapable for a moment of seeking to disturb the peace of the world, but are deliberately just and friendly in their intercourse with all foreign powers. Secondly, that they will not be unfaithful to their traditions and policy as an advocate of the broadest liberty, in application of the principle of international law, to the conduct of maritime warfare. The United States, faithful to their sentiments, and at the same time careful of their political constitution, sincerely rejoice if the occasion which has given rise to this correspondence shall be improved so as to obtain a revision of the law of Nations which will render more defined and certain the rights and obligations of States in time of war.

2000 Texans Marching on Fort Craig.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Jan. 14.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived with dispatches to December 29th. Two thousand troops are reported to be marching up the Rio Grande river, for the purpose of attacking Fort Craig, and the same number marching up the Pecos river to attack Fort Union.

The troops stationed at Fort Wise have been ordered to New Mexico. Fort Union is well prepared to receive an attack, but fears are entertained that Fort Craig will be taken and the Texans advance on Santa Fe. Considerable excitement prevails in that place.

THE NEW STATE GOVERNMENT OF OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.—Governor Tod was inaugurated at Columbus yesterday. The Message is brief. The Governor has confidence in the purity and patriotism of President Lincoln, and commends the President's determination to restore the Government to its former harmony and vigor irrespective of the result upon domestic institutions of any of the States. He recommends the reduction of the salaries of all State officers, except Auditor and Treasurer, the reduction per diem compensation of Legislators and reduction on local taxation. The object of these retrenchments being to enable Ohio to furnish money to secure the war. It recommends a new system of taxing railways, continuance of the tax to support the families of volunteers, and that banks be allowed to suspend specie payments, and finally, a thorough organization of the State Militia.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Its Destination said to be Pamlico Sound.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The *Tribune's* Fortress Monroe letter of the 12th says that common rumor has it that Burnside's expedition will rendezvous at Hatteras Inlet, and that Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds will be the immediate fields of operation. It is understood that the fo[illegible] when fairly afloat on the waters of Pamlico Sound, will address itself to Roanoke Island, which is strongly fortified and defended by from 2,000 to 3,000 men. I presume the clearing out of the rebels from all the sounds will follow. It must not be supposed this is the whole work laid out for the expedition.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Reported Attack on Romney.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 12.—Advices from Martinsburg, of the 9th, report no regular rebel army there. All the troops at Winchester had left to join Jackson.

It is reported that Jackson had attacked Romney and the rebel loss was 100 killed, wounded and 200 taken prisoners. This is reported by a rebel militia captain. The rebels are said to have burned Bath, and burn other towns to prevent their use by our troops.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—All quiet down the road. The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Courier* says Gen. Johnston called upon the Provisional Government of Kentucky for 25,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry for 3 years.

Floyd's Brigade from Virginia are going to Scottsville, Kentucky.

The rebels of Hindman's command came to the railroad, Sunday night, and burned the depot and a blacksmith shop, and took all goods from the store of Mr. Mustain, at Cave. They also burned the Wood Land depot, Cave City Hotel and stables. The citizens at all these points were notified to leave and escaped to Mumfordsville, as the rebels stated that they intended to return on Monday night and burn every house that could be used by the Federal army in its advance for hospitals or quarters. They also burned all the hay, oats and fodder stocks along the road, and drove off or killed all the cattle, horses and mules to be found.

Disastrous Fire at McGregor, Iowa—Loss $25,000.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Jan. 15.—A fire yesterday morning destroyed North's drug store, O'Brien's grocery, Giles's jewelry store, [illegible]ner's clothing store, Bowen's cabinet shop, City Hotel, and several other buildings. [illegible] mostly saved. Total loss $25,000.

A Slaver Captured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A letter from St. Helena reports the capture by a British [illegible] boat of the bark Lyra of New York, with [illegible] negroes on board. Another is supposed to have got clear with 900 slaves.

Sigel Still in Command.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—There is high authority for saying that General Sigel is still a soldier in the service at Rolla, Mo., and has no intention of leaving it.

The Illinois Artillery Regiment.

[From the Springfield Journal, 13th.]

Two regiments of artillery are being organized in this State, one commanded by Col. J. D. Webster, and the other by Col. T[illegible] Mather. Both are now nearly full—being composed of twelve companies each, of [illegible] ered and fifty-six men; the companies supplied, as far as possible, with James' cannon. Some opposition was made in Washington to allowing the batteries to be regimental organization; some officials preferring that the companies should act separately as independent batteries; but Gov. Yates obtained an order from the War Department for the completion of their organization. Illinois will therefore soon have in the field two of the finest and most effective volunteer regiments of artillery in the service of the United States. Recruiting is going on rapidly. The advantages of this branch of the service over all others, rendering it comparatively an easy matter for captains to fill up their companies.

Arms for Illinois.

The Springfield *Journal* of Monday announces that—

The three car loads of muskets for Illinois Regiments arrived in this city a few days since; and a similar instalment, (twelve hundred and forty guns,) is now in New York awaiting shipment to the Arsenal here, and will probably arrive to-day, and will soon be sent along in rapid succession, and furnished to the regiments that need them. Some Colonels, we regret to say, have sent back excellent muskets, which had been damaged by wilful mal-treatment, in expectation of receiving rifled muskets in exchange. This game need not be [illegible] longer for it will not succeed.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

THE CITY.

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible] surprising why people send off their [illegible] to New York for papers, in which to [illegible] news, when it can be obtained so much [illegible] home several days faster, and better [illegible] to suit the wants of Western readers. [illegible] the bribe of gold pens has something [illegible] with getting up clubs in the West for [illegible] prints.

[illegible] CHICAGO TRIBUNE brings to Western [illegible] three to five days' later intelligence [illegible] the New York papers. It is dated the [illegible] day it is mailed from this office, while [illegible] New York papers (the N. Y. *Tribune* in-[illegible]) are printed on Wednesday and dated [illegible]day. Here is a fraud of three days in [illegible] actual date perpetrated on their subscribers. The news they bring is actually [illegible] days older than the reader supposes by [illegible] date of the paper.

[illegible] CHICAGO TRIBUNE furnishes more [illegible] army news than any other paper in [illegible] United States; and it is bolder, and more [illegible] spoken in behalf of the right, and against [illegible] wrong, than any leading paper in the [illegible]. This is conceded by all intelligent [illegible] candid men. It ought to have a weekly [illegible] circulation of 100,000 copies in the Great [illegible] West, and would have, if its professed [illegible] would each make a little exertion. [illegible] remember that ten copies are sent for ten [illegible]ars, and a free copy is given to him who [illegible] up a club of twenty.

LAMENTABLE CASUALTY.

[illegible]sion Between the Cincinnati Express and Hyde Park Trains—Fatal Result to Judge William T. Barron and S. C. P. Bogue.

[illegible] deplorable collision occurred on Thursday morning last, between the Cincinnati Express and Hyde Park trains, at a station known as Kenwood, on the Illinois Central track, [illegible] five miles south of this city, and one [illegible] this side of Hyde Park, which resulted in the instantaneous death of Judge William T. [illegible], the fatal injury of S. C. P. Bogue, and [illegible] or less severe injury to H. A. Hopkins, [illegible] Root, Malcolm Packard and John Remington, all of whom were on board the Hyde Park train, and we believe residents of Hyde Park, but doing business in this city. James [illegible], the engineer of the Cincinnati Express, also had two ribs broken.

It is known to most of our readers, that the Illinois Central and Michigan Central (including the Cincinnati branch) railways use the same double track in common, between this and Calumet station, the tracks, however, being the property of the Illinois Central. It is also known that the latter company run an accommodation train, known as the "Hyde Park train," several times daily between this city and Woodlawn, a station about one mile below Hyde Park. From the evidence before the Coroner's Inquest, which was in session three days, and heard a large amount of testimony, that owing to the icy condition of the track on the morning named, the Cincinnati express train, when the collision occurred, was about three-quarters of an hour behind time. The Hyde Park train was, likewise, some ten or twelve minutes behind time. The Hyde Park train, consisting of several platform cars loaded with wood, one passenger and one baggage car, the passenger being in the rear, was just starting from Kenwood station, and had obtained but a slight forward movement, when the Cincinnati Express train was discovered rounding the curve in the road, from one-third to half a mile distant. The alarm was instantly given by one of the passengers on the Hyde Park train, a rush was made for the front and rear platforms, and a number of the passengers escaped from the train. [illegible] others remained in their positions in the centre of the car, deeming that the safest place. Judge Barron was among those who attempted to escape, and was just about in the act of jumping from the platform when the trains collided. The force of the collision threw the platform of the passenger car under that of the baggage car, so that the ends of the cars came together. Judge Barron was on the platform, and by some means his body was drawn beneath the baggage car platform, where it stuck fast, while *his head was smoothly off and hurled along upon the snow!* [illegible] hands were also cut off just above the wrists, one of which was found only after long search. When the head was picked up, the eyes were open, and every expression of the face was as natural as life, save that unusual pallor which always attends such [illegible] of the paper.

The head and face showed no bruises—no marks of violence; it was as complete a decapitation as though it had been intended for that only. Mr. Bogue, who has since died from the effects of his wounds, had one of his legs broken in two place, and was otherwise injured; Charles Hitchcock, and several others, as we have before stated, were somewhat injured but none we believe severely.

The engineer of the Cincinnati train blew the alarm when he discovered the danger ahead, but as he was running fully twenty miles an hour, it became impossible to control the train within the distance. It is thought that the Express train was running at the rate of about eight miles an hour, when the collision occurred.

Of course there is diversity of opinion as to whom the responsibility for this deplorable accident rests. The Coroner's jury, after hearing the evidence in the case, made the following verdict.

The evidence was given to the jury on Saturday evening last, the 11th inst. at a quarter past three o'clock, and at eight o'clock in the evening, they came in with the following

VERDICT.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.:

An inquisition was taken for the people of the State of Illinois, at Chicago, in the Court House of said county of Cook, on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th days of January, A. D. 1862, before me, William James, Coroner in and for said county, upon the view of the body of the late William T. Barron, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of twelve good and lawful men of the said county, who, being duly sworn to inquire, on the part of the people of the State of Illinois, into all the circumstances attending the death of the said William T. Barron, and by whom the same was produced; and in what manner; and when and where the said William T. Barron came to his death, do say, upon their oaths, as aforesaid, that the said William T. Barron came to his death on the 8th day of January, 1862, at about ten minutes before 8 o'clock, A. M., by a collision caused by the Cincinnati Express train, belonging to the Michigan Central Railroad Company, running into the Hyde Park train, belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, while the latter train was standing, or just starting from the station house known as Kenwood, while both trains were behind time, the former about, three quarters of an hour and the latter about ten minutes behind time, at the time of the collision.

1st. That the Michigan Central Railroad Company were guilty of neglect of duty and gross carelessness, in not providing for the train a proper number of brakemen; for allowing their employees to run their train at a dangerous rate of speed around a curve, with a *heavy track*, while behind time, knowing that other trains were liable to be upon the track at that time.

2d. That the conductor, Mr. John H. Cook, and the engineer, Mr. James Brown, belonging to said Cincinnati Express train, were also guilty of gross carelessness and neglect of duty in running their train at a rate of speed which rendered it impossible to stop their train while so behind time, within the distance which they could see ahead.

4th. That the Illinois Central Railroad Company and their conductor are also highly censurable in not providing for their train a bell rope, and also in encumbering said train with cars of wood so as to delay the same, and prevent it running on its established time, and for not leaving a signal to protect coming trains.

H. H. HAAF, Foreman.
C. T. BOGUE,
C. G. MAYER,
WALTER KIMBALL,
R. O. NEWBURY,
F. H. BROOKS,
FREDERICK BOSWORTH,
P. E. MERRIHEW,
JOHN MIDDLETON,
BRUNO GANSEL,
CHARLES WALSH,
J. W. WILLSON.

Thus ends the life story of William T. Barron; a life fortunate in its commencement, brilliant in its progress, terrible in its close. The lamented deceased was born in Bradford, Vermont, Sept. 8th, 1823, and is son of Col. William Barron, a prominent citizen of Orange county. He was educated at Burlington and graduated with high honors. He studied his profession with Judge Prentiss, and at twenty-one was elected State's Attorney of Essex county, being the youngest lawyer that ever held the office in that State. In 1848 he came to this city, and his life since is well known to the public—a life beautiful with Christian graces, social qualities and professional honors—a life, though unmarked by any brilliant event or great deed, was full of gentleness and charity, finished and perfect as a star, and ended with no blot upon its fair surface.

CONTRIBUTIONS WANTED.—The Sanitary Commission have received a requisition from the hospitals at Cairo and Paducah for old shirts and socks. Any persons having these articles to spare will confer a favor by forwarding them to the Commission.

tors could not act till the bill comes from the House. He thought that the Senate was not to be blamed because, in the intermediate time, they attended to other matters.

Mr. SHERMAN said there was an extended financial business much broader than a tax bill.

After further discussion a vote was taken on Powell's amendment to except the fugitive slaves. Lost—yeas 5, nays 35. Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Kennedy, Pearce, Powell and Saulsbury.

Mr. CLARK, of N. H. offered an amendment that no person be hereafter confined in jail without a warrant from the magistrate or court, or an order from one house of Congress. Agreed to.

The bill was passed, yeas 31, nays 4—Messrs. Carlile, Kennedy, Powell and Saulsbury.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill for the relief of the British ship Perthshire was taken up and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration from Thursday of the bill to abolish the franking privileges.

Mr. PORTER expressed the hope that Congress would distinguish itself by reforming abuses, and making the recipient pay postage on documents, instead of this being done by the public at large.

Several other gentlemen expressed their views on the subject.

The bill to abolish the franking privilege was further discussed. The question was taken on striking out the whole of the bill excepting the first section, which absolutely abolishes the franking privilege on and after July 1st.

This was decided in the affirmative.

After further discussion, Mr. WASHBURNE moved to lay on the table the whole subject. This was disagreed to. The bill then passed, 107 against 42. The bill is as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c., that from and after July 1st, '62, the franking privilege shall be and is hereby abolished."

The bill making appropriations for exhibiting American products at the World's Fair was tabled by a large majority.

Adjourned.

Interesting Documents on the Trent Affair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President submitted to Congress to-day the following documents relative to the Trent affair.

COUNT RICHBUG TO CHEVALIER DEHULSEMANN.

The difference which has supervened between the Government and Great Britain, and consequent arrest of Mason and Slidell by the Captain of the San Jacinto on board the British mail packet Trent, has not failed to fix the most serious attention of the Imperial Court. The more importance we attach to friendly relations between the United States and England, the more we must regret an incident which has come to add so grave a complication to a situation already bristling with so much difficulty. Without having any intention to enter here upon an examination into the question of right, we nevertheless cannot but acknowledge, that according to international law, and by all the powers which Government has taken as a rule of its conduct, England could not, in the present instance, refrain from reclamation against the affront given to their flag, and asking proper reparation for it.

The Count considers the requests reduced to form of the Court of St. James as not offensive to the Cabinet at Washington, and hopes the authorities will deliver up the prisoners. The Count says the position of Austria, equally bound in friendship, will be such as to prevent any grave disturbances, which eventually war could not fail to bring, not only on each one of the contending parties but upon the affairs of the world generally.

Secretary Seward replied to Hulseman by enclosing him a copy of the correspondence which passed between this Government and the Governments of England and France. Seward adds, first, that the United States are not only incapable for a moment of seeking to disturb the peace of the world, but are deliberately just and friendly in their intercourse with all foreign powers. Secondly that they will not be unfaithful to their traditions and policy as an advocate of the broadest liberty, in application of the principle of international law to the conduct of maritime warfare. The United States faithful to their sentiments, and at the same time careful of their political construction, will sincerely rejoice if the occasion which has given rise to this correspondence shall be improved so as to obtain a revision of the Law of Nations which will render more definite and certain the rights and obligations of the States in time of war.

2000 Texans Marching on Fort Craig.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Jan. 14.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived with dispatches to December 29th. Two thousand troops are reported to be marching up the Rio Grande river, for the purpose of attacking Fort Craig, and the same number marching up the Pecos river to attack Fort Union.

The troops stationed at Fort Wise have been ordered to New Mexico. Fort Union is well prepared to receive an attack, but fears are entertained that Fort Craig will be taken, as the Texans advance on Santa Fe. Considerable excitement prevails in that place.

THE NEW STATE GOVERNMENT OF OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.—Governor Tod was inaugurated at Columbus yesterday. The Message is brief. The Governor has confidence in the purity and patriotism of President Lincoln, and commends the President's determination to restore the Government to its former harmony and vigor irrespective of the result upon domestic institutions of any of the States. He recommends the reduction of the salaries of all State officers, except Auditor and Treasurer, the reduction per diem compensation of Legislators and reduction on local taxation. The object of these retrenchments being to enable Ohio to furnish money to prosecute the war. It recommends a new system of taxing railways, continuance of the tax to support the families of volunteers, and advises that banks be allowed to suspend specie payments, and finally, a thorough organization of the State Militia.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Its Destination said to be Pamlico Sound.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The Tribune's Fortress Monroe letter of the 12th says that common rumor has it that Burnside's expedition will rendezvous at Hatteras Inlet, and then to Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds with the immediate fields of operation. It is understood that the fleet, when fairly afloat on the waters of Pamlico Sound, will address itself to Roanoke Island, which is strongly fortified and defended by from 2,000 to 3,000 men. I presume the clearing out of the rebels from all the sounds will follow. It must not be supposed this is the whole work laid out for the expedition.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Reported Attack on Romney.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 12.—Advices from Martinsburg, of the 9th, report no regulars of the rebel army there. All the troops at Winchester had left to join Jackson.

It is reported that Jackson had attacked Romney and the rebel loss was 100 killed, wounded and 200 taken prisoners. This is reported by a rebel militia captain. The rebels are said to have burned Bath, and will burn other towns to prevent their use by our troops.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—All quiet down the road. The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville Courier says Gen. Johnston has called upon the Provisional Government of Kentucky for 25,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry for 3 years.

Floyd's Brigade from Virginia are going to Scottsville, Kentucky.

The rebels of Hindman's command came up the railroad, Sunday night, and burned the depot and a blacksmith shop, and took all the goods from the store of Mr. Mustain, at Horse Cave. They also burned the Wood Land depot, Cave City Hotel and stables. The citizens at all these points were notified to leave and escaped to Mumfordsville, as the rebels stated that they intended to return on Monday night and burn every house that could be used by the Federal army in its advance as hospitals or quarters. They also burned all the hay, oats and fodder stocks along the road, and drove off or killed all the cattle, horses and mules to be found.

Disastrous Fire at McGregor, Iowa—Loss $25,000.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Jan. 15.—A fire yesterday morning destroyed North's drug store, O'Brien's grocery, Giles's jewelry store, Kerr's clothing store, Bowen's cabinet shop, City Hotel, and several other buildings. Stock mostly saved. Total loss $25,000.

A Slaver Captured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A letter from St. Helena reports the capture by a British ... of the bark Lyra of New York, with ... negroes on board. Another is supposed to have got clear with 900 slaves.

Sigel Still in Command.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—There is high authority for saying that General Sigel is still a soldier in the service at Rolla, Mo., and has no intention of leaving it.

The Illinois Artillery Regiments.

[From the Springfield Journal, 13th.]

Two regiments of artillery are being organized in this State, one commanded by Col. J. D. Webster, and the other by Col. Thomas Mather. Both are now nearly full—being composed of twelve companies each, of one ... ered and fifty-six men; the companies supplied, as far as possible, with James's cannon. Some opposition was made in ... ington to this allowing the batteries to have ... imental organization; some officials pre... that the companies should act separa... independent batteries; but Gov. Yates obtained an order from the War Department for the completion of their organization ... inois will therefore soon have in the field ... of the finest and most effective volunteer ... iments of artillery in the service of the ... States. Recruiting is going on rapidly ... advantages of this branch of the service ... all others, rendering it comparatively easy matter for captains to fill up their companies.

Arms for Illinois.

The Springfield Journal of Monday announces that—

The three car loads of muskets for the Illinois Regiments arrived in this city a few days since; and a similar instalment, (twenty-... hundred and forty guns,) is now in C... awaiting shipment to the Arsenal here ... will probably arrive to-day, and other ... be sent along in rapid succession, ... issued to the regiments that need them. Some Colonels, we regret to say, have sent back excellent muskets, which have been damaged by wilful mal-treatment, in expectation of receiving rifled muskets in exchange. This game need not be played longer for it will not succeed.

The Tribune.

...DAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

THE CITY.

The Chicago Tribune. ... why people send off their ... New York for papers, in which to ... when it can be obtained so much ... several days faster, and better ... the wants of Western readers. ... the bribe of gold pens has something ... getting up clubs in the West for ...

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE brings to Western ... five days' later intelligence ... New York papers. It is dated the ... is mailed from this office, while ... York papers (the N. Y. Tribune included) are printed on Wednesday and dated ... Here is a fraud of three days in ... perpetrated on their subscribers. The news they bring is actually ... older than the reader supposes by ... of the paper.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE furnishes more ... news than any other paper in ... States; and it is bolder, and more ... in behalf of the right, and against ... than any leading paper in the ... This is conceded by all intelligent ... men. It ought to have a weekly ... of 100,000 copies in the Great ..., and would have, if its professed ... would each make a little exertion. ... ber that ten copies are sent for ten ..., and a free copy is given to him who ... a club of twenty.

LAMENTABLE CASUALTY.

Collision Between the Cincinnati Express and Hyde Park Trains—Fatal Result to Judge William T. Barron and S. C. P. Bogue.

... collision occurred on Thursday morning last, between the Cincinnati Express and Hyde Park trains, at a station known as ...wood, on the Illinois Central track, five miles south of this city, and one ... side of Hyde Park, which resulted in the instantaneous death of Judge William T. ..., the fatal injury of S. C. P. Bogue, and ... less severe injury to H. A. Hopkins, ... Reed, Malcolm Packard and John Remson, all of whom were on board the Hyde Park train, and we believe residents of Hyde Park doing business in this city. James ..., the engineer of the Cincinnati Express, also had two ribs broken.

... known to most of our readers, that the ... Central and Michigan Central (including Cincinnati branch) railways use the double track in common, between this and Calumet station, the tracks, however, being the property of the Illinois ... It is also known that the latter company runs an accommodation train, known as "Hyde Park train," several times daily between this city and Woodlawn, a station one mile below Hyde Park. From the evidence before the Coroner's inquest, which was in session three days, and heard a large amount of testimony, that owing to the icy condition of the track on the morning named, the Cincinnati express train, when the collision occurred, was about three-quarters of an hour behind time. The Hyde Park train was, ... some ten or twelve minutes behind ...

The Hyde Park train, consisting of ... platform cars loaded with wood, one ... and one baggage car, the passenger ... in the rear, was just starting from ... station, and had obtained but a ... forward movement, when the Cincinnati Express train was discovered round... curve in the road, from one-third ... a mile distant. The alarm was ... given by one of the passengers on ... Hyde Park train, a rush was made ... front and rear platforms, and a number ... passengers escaped from the train, ... others remained in their positions in ... of the car, deeming that the safest ... Judge Barron was among those who ... to escape, and was just about in ... of jumping from the platform when ... collided. The force of the collision ... the platform of the passenger car under ... the baggage car, so that the ends of ... came together. Judge Barron was ... the platform, and by some means his ... was drawn beneath the baggage car platform where it stuck fast, while his head was ... off and hurled along upon the snow! ... hands were also cut off just above ..., one of which was found only after ... search. When the head was picked up, ... eyes were open, and every expression of ... was as natural as life, save that unearthly pallor which always attends such ... The head and face showed no bruises—... marks of violence; it was as complete a ... as though it had been intended ... only. Mr. Bogue, who has since died ... the effects of his wounds, had one of his ... broken in two places, and was otherwise ... Charles Hitchcock, and several others we have before stated, were somewhat ... but none we believe severely.

The engineer of the Cincinnati train blew ... when he discovered the danger ..., but as he was running fully twenty ... an hour, it became impossible to ... the train within the distance. It is ... that the Express train was running at ... of about eight miles an hour, when ... collision occurred.

... there is diversity of opinion as to ... the responsibility for this deplorable ... The Coroner's jury, after ... the evidence in the case, made ... following verdict.

The evidence was given to the jury on ... evening last, the 11th inst. at a ... past three o'clock, and at eight o'clock ... evening, they came in with the following—

VERDICT.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.:

... was taken for the people of the State of Illinois, at Chicago, in the Court House ... county of Cook, on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and ... days of January, A. D. 1862, before me, Wil... James, Coroner in and for said county, upon ... view of the body of the late William T. Barron, ... and there lying dead, upon the oaths of twelve ... and lawful men of the said county, who, being duly sworn to inquire, on the part of the people of the State of Illinois, into all the circumstances attending the death of the said William T. ... and by whom the same was produced; and ... what manner; and when and where the said ... T. Barron came to his death, do say, upon ... oaths, as aforesaid, that the said William T. ... came to his death on the 8th day of January, ... at about ten minutes before 8 o'clock, A. ... by a collision caused by the Cincinnati Express ... belonging to the Michigan Central Railroad ..., running into the Hyde Park train, belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, while the latter train was standing, or just ... from the station house known as Kenwood, while both trains were behind time, the ... about three quarters of an hour and the ... about ten minutes behind time, at the time ... the collision.

... That the Michigan Central Railroad Company were guilty of neglect of duty and gross care... in not providing for the train a proper ... number of brakemen; for allowing their employees ... their train at a dangerous rate of speed ... a curve, with a heavy track, while behind ... knowing that other trains were liable to be ... the track at that time.

... That the conductor, Mr. John H. Cook, and ... engineer, Mr. James Brown, belonging to said ... Cincinnati Express train, were also guilty of gross ... and neglect of duty in running their ... at a rate of speed which rendered it impossible ... to stop their train while so behind time, with... the distance which they could see ahead.

... That the Illinois Central Railroad Company ... their conductor are also highly censurable in ... providing for their train a bell rope, and also ... encumbering said train with cars of wood so as ... delay the same, and prevent it running on its ... time, and for not leaving a signal to protect ... coming trains.

H. H. HAAP, Foreman.
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Thus ends the life story of William T. Barron; a life fortunate in its commencement, ... in its progress, terrible in its close. The lamented deceased was born in Bradford, ..., Sept. 8th, 1823, and is son of Col. William Barron, a prominent citizen of Orange ... He was educated at Burlington and ... with high honors. He studied his ... with Judge Prentiss, and at twenty-... was elected State's Attorney of Essex ..., being the youngest lawyer that ever ... the office in that State. In 1843 he came ... this city, and his life since is well known ... the public—a life beautiful with Christian ... social qualities and professional hon... ..., though unmarked by any brilliant ... or great deed, was full of gentleness ... charity, finished and perfect as a star, ... ended with no blot upon its fair surface.

CONTRIBUTIONS WANTED.—The Sanitary ... Commission have received a requisition from ... hospitals at Cairo and Paducah for old ... and sacks. Any persons having these ... to spare will confer a favor by forwarding them to the Commission.

MORE SOLDIERS IN TROUBLE.—The Police Court swarmed with the blue coats of Uncle Sam's men again yesterday, some eighteen or twenty having been arrested in different parts of the city on charges of "drunk" and "drunk and disorderly." One, James Willis, plead guilty to entering and taking possession of a saloon and attempting to set up business on his own account. He was from the Lead Mine Regiment and essayed to teach the officer called to arrest him a lesson in the fistic art. A sudden and forcible introduction to a club made a striking impression on his cranium, however, and he went to the lock-up as meek as a lamb.

Ten more soldiers, six of whom were from the Fifty-first Regiment, were caught at the "Home," a notorious place on Clark street. There were two fights and several lesser squabbles there during the day, as a consequence of the admixture of the warlike with the civil element, and hence the arrest. The Court elicited the information that the six members of the Fifty-first regiment were actually deserters, having obtained their passes from Camp Douglas by climbing the enclosure, and fined them three dollars each and fixed their time in the Bridewell at five days, that their officers might have time to secure them. Two members of the Nineteenth regiment, at home on short furloughs, were also taken at the same place.

It is threatened by the city authorities to do something at the next session of the Common Council to prevent these infamies of the military. It is high time. If the commandants of the regiments, and those in charge of the camp, will not see to their men, it will fall upon the city fathers to take them in charge.

"STRUCK ILE."—L. P. Sanger informs us that he has struck oil in Livingston county, in this State. The well was worked until the pump broke. The oil is represented to be equally as good in all respects as the Pennsylvania oil.

DEPARTURE OF THE LEAD MINE REGIMENT.—The Lead Mine regiment, 45th Illinois, Col. J. E. Smith commanding, leaves this city to-day for Cairo, and will be escorted to the city at twelve o'clock by the entire force at Camp Douglas.

Employment of Liberated Negroes.

[From the N. Y. Independent.]

Messrs. Ellis, Britton & Eaton, Novelty Works, Springfield, Connecticut, have made a proposal to the Government of the United States, for a lease of 20,000 acres of confiscated land near Port Royal, at a yearly rent of $50,000, for ten years, with a guarantee of possession and protection, upon which they will give employment, support and schooling to 5,000 liberated negroes; the negroes to be apprenticed, as follows: Those over 60 years, held for life, receiving food, clothing and care; those between 40 and 60, to serve five years, for food, clothing and dwellings, and $100 at the end of the term; those from 20 to 40, to serve five years for their food, clothing, schooling and books, and $200 to males and $100 to females; those under 20, and all children born during the time, to serve till the age of 25, and have food, clothing, homes, three months' schooling, and $100. The proposal must be accepted on or before the 20th of January, 1862, so as to admit of seasonable arrangements for the next cotton crop.

We have seen no practical suggestion which looks so Yankee-like as this. Some such arrangement, in the hands of a thrifty manager, would prove profitable to the proprietors, productive to the Government and healthful to the negroes. But there are in Beaufort District nearly a million acres of land equal to fifty such farms, while there are not negroes enough to work above six on the plan proposed. The lands actually improved amount to 249,289 acres, enough for at least a dozen of such model farms. Shall the rest run to waste again? And what is to be the position of the freed men at the end of ten years? or, indeed, at the present time of the 27,000 in Beaufort not engaged by Messrs. E, B and C, or others? And again, by what authority, known to our Republican institutions, are these so-called apprentices to be held to service? What the Government needs is a comprehensive plan adapted to the tens or hundreds of thousands of people who will be within our lines in a few weeks, and whose existence next year will depend on the crops which they shall plant in the ground prior to the 1st of April.

Rev. Dr. Strickland, of the Methodist Book Room, now chaplain to one of the regiments at Port Royal, writes to the Christian Advocate journal, of which he is one of the editors, setting forth the importance of having some policy adopted at once which will secure the cultivation of the land and promote the industry of the people, in season for next year's crops. He says:

"Beaufort District is pronounced the first cotton region in the world, and the cotton bears the highest price in the European market. On the numerous islands cotton is mostly raised; though recently, on account of the rebellion, a large amount of corn has been produced. In the District there are 841 plantations, containing upwards of 900,000 acres, about half of which are improved. These plantations are valued at $6,000,000. The produce of cotton, alone, ginned and ready for market, is estimated at 6,000,000 lbs. The movable property of the planters is estimated at $20,000,000; this, of course, includes the slaves. The whole district may be said to be in the possession of the United States, and, forming as it does a most important base of operations, it will not be long until a large portion, if not the entire State, will be in the hands of the Government. After the crops have been gathered, these plantations should be leased by the Government and worked by paid, if not by free labor."

Substitutes Wanted.

The Richmond Dispatch of January 4th, suggests, as the rebels are in urgent need of arms just now, that the guns throughout the different camps, left by volunteers who have died or been discharged, be collected and put to use.

Amongst the "wants" in the Dispatch are the following significant specimens:

Wanted—A substitute for an artillery company, stationed at Yorktown, which has but a short time to serve. A liberal bonus will be paid. Apply to J. O. Dickenson, on Wall street.

Wanted—Substitute's Notice.—I still want three more good men as substitutes, and will pay them a bonus of $65 to $—. Call at the office of the City Water Works, and enlist in a No. 1 artillery company. Robert Hill, Substitute Agent.

Wanted—Four substitutes, for a company in the army of the Potomac. A liberal bonus will be given. Apply to Dr. Dandridge, Bird Island Hospital.

Wanted—A substitute, immediately. Liberal price paid. For particulars, apply at once to Wm. Phillips.

Wanted—A substitute for a member of a cavalry company on the Peninsula, to whom will be given a liberal bonus. Apply immediately to Geo. Watt & Co.

The Resolutions the Traitors Rejected.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.

I send you the resolutions which were hooted down and not permitted to be read in the Democratic Convention yesterday:

Resolved, That while we lament the death of that distinguished statesman, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, to our country in the present hour of her trials, we cherish with a grateful remembrance his many virtues, and none more than the magnanimity and patriotic devotion to the Union, in promptly tendering his counsel and aid to his successful rival for the Presidency, in putting down the rebellion against the Union and the Constitution.

Resolved, That our distinguished fellow citizen, Joseph A. Wright, in the elevated and patriotic position he has taken in putting down the rebellion now threatening the existence of the Government, and in his efforts to unite all parties for the suppression of the same, is entitled to our highest regard and most cordial approval.

This is the sort of Indiana Democracy with which the Times of this city has fallen so desperately in love. How much better are such men than open secessionists?

Port Royal and Sherman.

Our Washington correspondent writes us as follows on January 12th—the remainder of his letter being crowded out this morning by other matter:

I have seen a letter from Port Royal, giving a deplorable picture of the military inefficiency which guides and governs our forces there. Sherman does not move an inch, except under cover of the guns of the fleet. Com. Dupont was sent there to destroy the enemy's forts and put our troops safely ashore. But now he has to do all the fighting on land and water both, or, what amounts to the same thing, he has to get between the land forces and the enemy before the former dare to shoot. We are told that reinforcements are going forward to Sherman all the time! They are all wasted. Their commanding General has no heart in the war. (He is a pro-slavery West Pointer.) The more troops we send him the more coffins we shall have to send after them when the various plagues of the spring come on. Take Sherman away, and South Carolina will be conquered in thirty days. Dupont can do it, sailor though he is. If Sherman were accidentally removed, the supreme command would be with Dupont, and our troops would have both Charleston and Savannah before another Sherman could be found and dispatched to the "sovereign State of South Carolina," and put down the proud and hospitable rebels of that nursery of treason.

☞ Some time ago, that great devotee of slavery, Senator Bayard of Delaware, announced that if the war went on, he should resign his seat in the Senate. Not hearing of his resignation, we conclude that in his view the war is not going on.

HOARSENESS.—Persons subject to relaxation of the Throat or Hoarseness, should never leave a warm room in winter, nor expose themselves to cold winds without having a "Troch" in the mouth. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, are sold by all Druggists. dw

HUMBUG.—If you want to get a Saleratus about which there is no humbuggery, get D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. Read the label around it, every word of which you will find to be true. It will cost you no more than an inferior article and is much cheaper in the end, as it spoils no bread or biscuit. You will find it for sale by all responsible dealers. dw

THE ILLINOIS STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 13, 1862.

The standing committees were announced this morning by the President, and the Convention has been at work during the day quite briskly. A variety of propositions have been submitted, indicating the opinions of individual members. Among other propositions introduced and referred was that to establish or enact a code of procedure to simplify the practice in courts of law; that to abolish the grand jury system; and a proposition for annual sessions of the Legislature. It would seem from present indications that the Convention contemplate making an entire new Constitution. It will be observed that the Convention itself has passed upon the question of its powers and determined their extent. It would seem that the Convention has found no difficulties in the way of unrestrained action, except as limited by the Federal Constitution. It will be interesting, however, to trace up the source from which this body derived their power, and the manner in which they have derived it. In doing so carefully, there may be a difference of opinion as to the extent of powers conferred.

This Convention derives its power by virtue of Article 12, Section 1, of the present Constitution, as expressed in the last clause thereof, which reads as follows: "And which Convention shall meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of revising, altering, or amending this Constitution." The same Section provides that when the General Assembly shall think necessary to alter or amend the Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at their next election for members of the General Assembly, to vote for or against a Convention. Under this provision the General Assembly at its session of 1859, passed the following resolution: "That "the electors of the State of Illinois be, and "they are hereby recommended, at the next "election of members of the General Assem"bly, to vote for or against calling a Conven"tion to form a new Constitution for the State "of Illinois." The electors in 1860 voted for such a Convention. It then became the duty of the General Assembly "to call a Convention," which they did at their regular session in 1861; in doing which, they have used the following language: "That a Convention to alter or amend the Constitution of the State of Illinois is hereby called, to meet &c." The General Assembly further provided that, "The amendments or altera"tions to the Constitution, agreed to by the "said Convention, shall be recorded &c," and further that, "The said amendments, revis"ions or alterations should be submitted by "the Convention to the people, for their adop"tion or rejection.

Now, then, it is a fact not to be denied that this Convention is limited in its powers by the terms of the present Constitution, and it was in the power of the people to direct the Convention to "revise, alter or amend" the present Constitution, upon recommendation of the General Assembly; but under the power to "revise, alter or amend," had the General Assembly any power to recommend to the people to vote for a Convention to form a new Constitution; if not, then is the Convention legally called? and have they acquired any power at all? As the Convention, in the opinion of your correspondent, is likely to do more harm than good in any event, he feels that he would like to see the questions so raised as to command the attention of our lawyers. It would seem, also, as if the members of the Convention should have taken an oath of some kind in relation to supporting the present Constitution, for that instrument will certainly remain the law until a new one is declared in force; and it would seem to continue binding upon the action of the Convention in relation to their jurisdiction, for by the present Constitution they have power only to revise, alter or amend the present Constitution. They can do nothing more; if they attempt to, they violate the law and the trust reposed in them by the people. H.

Committees of the Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 13, 1862.

The President of the Convention (Mr. Hacker) announced this morning the Standing Committees as follows:

1. On Executive Department—Messrs. O. B. Ficklin, Aug. C. French, John M. Woodson, T. R. Webber, Elliott Anthony, Elisha P. Ferry, Horatio M. Vandever, Geo. W. Pleasants and Willard P. Naramore.
2. On Legislative Department—Messrs. John Dement, Thos. W. Morgan, Porter Sheldon, J. W. Paddock, Lewis Solomon, A. J. Joslyn, Perry A. Armstrong, James A. Eades, and Luther W. Lawrence.
3. On Judiciary—Messrs. Julius Manning, Benj. S. Edwards, Elisha P. Ferry, Anthony Thornton, Wellington Weighley, William J. Allen, Norman H. Purple, Melville W. Fuller, and Wm. W. Orme.
4. On Judicial Circuits—Messrs. Andrew D. Duff, Joseph C. Thompson, James H. Parker, James B. Underwood, R. P. Hanna, John Burns, Stephen B. Stinson, Wm. M. Jackson, and W. Sheldon Gale.
5. On Bill of Rights—Messrs. Anthony Thornton, James W. Singleton, Robert T. Templeton, E. L. Austin, John H. Muhlke, Archibald A. Glenn, William H. Allen, Jonathan Simpson, and Thomas Finnie.
6. On Congressional Apportionment—Messrs. Lewis W. Ross, H. K. S. O'Melveny, John Wentworth, John Dement, James W. Singleton, Porter Sheldon, Robert T. Tempelton, Alex. Campbell, O. B. Ficklin, Robert B. M. Wilson, Anthony Thornton, Thomas W. Morgan, and George W. Wall.
7. On Legislative Apportionment—Messrs. Sam. A. Buckmaster, T. B. Tanner, Alex. Campbell, Alex. Starne, Melville W. Fuller, Henry C. Childs, B. S. Edwards, Wm. J. Allen and W. Sheldon Gale.
8. On Federal Relations—Messrs. Benj. S. Edwards, Samuel A. Buckmaster, Elliott Anthony, Julius Manning, O. B. Ficklin, Elisha P. Ferry, John P. Richmond, Timothy R. Young, Henry Smith.
9. On Banks and Currency—Messrs. N. H. Purple, H. K. S. O'Melveny, John Wentworth, Aug. C. French, Alex. Campbell, Timothy R. Young, George W. Wall, Horatio M. Vandever, and Wm. W. Orme.
10. On Revenue—Messrs. John G. Graham, T. R. Webber, Henry Smith, Solomon Koepfli, James B. Underwood, John M. Woodson, Thomas W. Stone, R. P. Hanna, Charles Newcomer.
11. On Finance—Messrs. Alex Starne, Thompson W. McNeely, John Wentworth, Robert B. M. Wilson, Alex. Campbell, William H. Allen, O. B. Ficklin, Joseph Morton, and Geo. W. Pleasants.
12. On Railroad Corporations—Mess. Horatio M. Vandever, Francis Goodspeed, Elliott Anthony, Geo. W. Waters, Daniel Reily, Elisha P. Ferry, Milton Bartley, James H. Parker, and Wellington Weighley.
13. On Counties—Messrs. Joseph C. Thompson, Isaac L. Leith, Henry C. Childs, John Dement, Robert T. Templeton, Thomas W. Stone, Thomas Finnie, T. R. Webber, and Milton M. Morrill.
14. On Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Geo. W. Wall, Archibald A. Glenn, Elisha P. Ferry, A. J. Joslyn, John M. Woodson, William H. Allen, Harmon Alexander, Perry A. Armstrong, and E. L. Austin.
15. On Miscellaneous Corporations—Messrs. Albert G. Burr, Milton Bartley, Austin Brooks, James A. Eades, Archibald A. Glenn, Thomas Finnie, A. J. Joslyn, Solomon Koepfli, and Luther W. Lawrence.
16. On Education—Messrs. Robert B. M. Wilson, Samuel Stevenson, Stephen B. Stinson, R. P. Hanna, Daniel Reily, Willard P. Naramore, Chas. Newcomer, William W. Orme, and J. W. Paddock.
17. On Militia and Military Affairs—Messrs. James W. Singleton, Thomas W. Morgan, Milton M. Morrill, Joseph Morton, Lewis W. Ross, Isaac L. Smith, George W. Waters, John Wentworth, and Geo. W. Pleasants.
18. On Elections and Right of Suffrage—Messrs. William J. Allen, Austin Brooks, Anthony Thornton, John Burns, James A. Eades, W. Sheldon Gale, John G. Graham, William M. Jackson, and Luther W. Lawrence.
19. On Schedule—Messrs. John P. Richmond, Isaac L. Leith, Charles Newcomer, Porter Sheldon, Jonathan Simpson, Lewis Solomon, Milton Bartley, Daniel Reily and Robert T. Templeton.
20. On Revision and Adjustment of the Articles of the Constitution—Messrs. T. B. Tanner, Harmon Alexander, E. L. Austin, Stephen B. Stinson, James D. Smith, John H. Muhlke, William M. Jackson, Lewis Solomon and Porter Sheldon.
21. On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Samuel Stevenson, Alex Starne, Thomas W. Stone, Elias S. Terry, James B. Underwood, Francis Goodspeed, and W. P. Naramore.
22. On Roads and Internal Navigation—Messrs. Joseph Norton, Milton M. Morrill, John H. Muhlke, James D. Smith, James H. Parker, Henry Smith, Harmon Alexander, Solomon Koepfli, and George W. Walters.
23. On Public Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. H. K. S. O'Melveny, Andrew D. Duff, Lewis W. Ross, Jonathan, Simpson, Thomas W. Morgan, Milton M. Morrill, Elias S. Terry, Elliott Anthony, and J. W. Paddock.
24. On Township Organizations—Messrs. Melville W. Fuller, Perry A. Armstrong, Albert G. Burr, Henry C. Childs, Elisha P. Ferry, Thompson W. McNeely, Thomas W. Stone, Joseph C. Thompson and James D. Smith.
25. On State Institutions, Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Thompson W. McNeely, George W. Waters, Joseph Morton, James B. Underwood, Isaac L. Leith, Perry A. Armstrong, B. S. Edwards, A. J. Joslyn, and John H. Muhlke.
26. On Canals and Canal Lands—Messrs. Timothy R. Young, John G. Graham, Norman H. Purple, O. B. Ficklin, W. P. Naramore, Alex Starne, Porter Sheldon, Robert T. Templeton, and John Wentworth.
27. On Penitentiary—Messrs. Francis Goodspeed, Robert B. M. Wilson, Sam. A. Buckmaster, James A. Eades, H. K. S. O'Melveny, Alex. Campbell, Melville W. Fuller, Luther W. Lawrence and William J. Allen.
28. On Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Samuel Stevenson, James H. Parker, Thomas W. Morgan, Austin Brooks, Henry Smith, Lewis W. Ross, Charles Newcomer, Wm. W. Orme, and John M. Woodson.
29. On Manufactures and Agriculture—Messrs. T. R. Webber, James D. Smith, James W. Singleton, Solomon Koepfli, William M. Jackson, John Dement, Henry C. Childs, Thomas Finnie and Archibald A. Glenn.
30. On Printing and Binding—Messrs. Austin Brooks, Albert G. Burr, Milton Bartley, Harmon Alexander, Robert B. M. Wilson, Daniel Reily, T. R. Webber, Wellington Weighley, and George W. Pleasants.
31. On Miscellaneous Subjects—Messrs. John Burns, William H. Allen, W. Sheldon Gale, Stephen B. Stinson, Milton M. Morrill, R. P. Hanna, Lewis Solomon, Jonathan Simpson, and J. W. Paddock.

Resolutions prepared as food for the Committees have occupied the Convention principally to-day. One was offered by Mr. Edwards, of Sangamon, directing the Committee on Banks and Currency to inquire into the power of this Convention to amend the present Constitution by an ordinance which should prevent the issue, under the law relating to banks, of bank notes.

Mr. Ferry, of Lake, moved that when this Convention adjourns, on Monday next, it adjourns to meet in October. This was lost, 14 only voting in the affirmative.

A communication from the Army Auditing Board, reporting $3,303,775 as claims allowed, and $531,790 as claims not passed upon, created a sensation, and was referred to the Finance Committee.

A special committee of nine on "Law Reform" was resolved on.

The Convention, by resolution, agree to pay thirty dollars a day for a reporter, and four dollars a column to the Register and Journal for printing the reports. The Chicago Times offers to publish it for three dollars and a half per column; and the St. Louis Republican will do it for nothing.

The troops are being paid off at Camp Butler to-day.

A similar movement in respect to the Commissary and Quartermaster-Generals' offices is expected, as that made by Mr. Edwards to-day in reference to the issue of bank notes.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

ITS COMMANDER—THE LAND AND NAVAL FORCES.

List of Regiments and Transports.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE FLEET.

[From our Special Reporter.]

When the expedition to Cape Hatteras, under Com. Stringham and Gen. Butler, proved so successful, the attention of the Government was forcibly drawn to the plan of harrassing the enemy at his numerous vulnerable points on his vast seaboard. The result was the preparation and departure of the Great Expedition to Port Royal, and the successful issue which followed. At the time of the inception of the latter, Gen. Burnside was intrusted with the preliminary preparations of another, to possess some peculiar and significant characteristics, which should be employed in a like manner, the points of attack being a matter left open for further deliberation. The preparations at first went on slowly, the resources of the Government being employed in fitting out the Port Royal fleet, but since that sailed, the arrangements for the Burnside Expedition have gone on with much vigor, until now they rival, in many respects, the proportions of any fleet that has yet sailed for the enemy's coast. Having detailed a special reporter to accompany the Expedition, we are enabled to lay before our readers a succinct history of the operations and preparations thus far.

Firstly, then, we begin with the personnel of the Division and Brigade Commanders:

GEN. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,

Brigadier General Commanding the Division, is a man about 31 years of age, of fine and pleasing exterior, being accorded, we believe, the distinction of being the finest looking officer in the army. He is of good stature, about five feet eleven, erect and vigorous in his movements. His address is pleasing and always gentlemanly, as much so to the commonest orderly as to his equals or superiors. He was born in Union county, Indiana, in 1824, and has passed the greater portion of his life amid the stirring scenes of the West. In 1843 he entered West Point, and graduated in 1847, with the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery. He immediately joined his regiment in Mexico, but owing to the near cessation of hostilities, he saw no very severe service. He was subsequently transferred to the Third Artillery, and in 1851 was promoted to First Lieutenant, but in 1853 retired from the service to the walks of civil life. He was subsequently engaged in an important position on the Illinois Central Railroad, but afterward removed to Providence, R. I., where he engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms, but afterwards removed to New York, and on the breaking out of the war raised and commanded the First Rhode Island Regiment, which rendered such efficient service during the three months' campaign, and fought with honor at Bull Run. Gen. Burnside is thoroughly imbued with a sense of the unrighteousness and enormity of the crime of the rebels and has no conscientious scruples about crippling the enemy in every way in which he can be reached. His policy will not be a milk-and-water one, and his first act will be something more than a proclamation.

Brigadier General John G. Foster, commanding the First Brigade, is about 40 years of age, of tall, stalwart proportions, heavy, light-colored beard, with that military sang froid which distinguishes the regular army officer. He was born in New Hampshire, graduated at West Point in 1846, and went to Mexico as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers. He won distinction at Contreras and Churubusco, and was promoted to First Lieutenant. At the storming of Molino del Rey he was severely wounded, and subsequently breveted Captain, and in 1860 promoted to the full rank of Captain. He will be remembered as one of the heroes of Fort Sumter, and in October, 1861, was made a Brigadier General.

Brigadier General Jesse L. Reno, commanding the Second Brigade, is 37 years of age, graduated at West Point in 1846, in the same class with Beauregard, McClellan and Foster, standing first in his class. He was soon made Captain in the Third Artillery, and went to Mexico, commanding a battery and taking part in every action from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. He was highly complimented for his services, and in November last appointed Brigadier General for the especial service of this Division. He was born in Virginia but has resided since infancy in Pennsylvania.

Brigadier General John G. Parke, commanding the Third Brigade, is a native of Pennsylvania, graduated at West Point in the class of 1853, and has since been engaged in the topographical engineer service, with the rank of Captain.

THE LAND FORCES.

Since the 20th of October last, regiments of troops have been arriving at Annapolis, going into camps of instruction, and awaiting the departure of the expedition. Inasmuch as the troops were among the most recently raised levies of volunteers, this period has been very usefully improved in perfecting themselves in drill and discipline. They have been in camp here, on an average, 50 days, and their appearance at the present time is highly creditable to them. They are composed mainly of the best class of New England men, and their conduct has been very meritorious.

GENERAL BURNSIDE, Commanding Division. Captain Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Herman Biggs, Division Quartermaster; Capt. E. R. Goodrich, Division Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. William Cutting, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Officer; Major W. H. Church, Acting Division Surgeon; Lieuts. D. C. Pell and George Fearing, Aides-de-Camp.

General Foster's Staff—Capt. S. Hoffman, Assistant Adjt. General; Capt. D. Messinger, Brigade Quartermaster; Capt. E. E. Potter, Brigade Commissary; Capt. P. W. Hudson, Aide-de-Camp; Lieuts. E. N. Strong, G. W. Pendleton, and J. B. Anderson, Volunteer Aids.

General Reno's Staff—Capt. E. M. Neill, Assistant Adjt. General; Lieuts. B. F. Reno and J. A. Morris, Aides-de-Camp.

General Parke's Staff—Capt. C. T. Gardner, Assistant Adjt. General; Lieut. M. A. Hill, Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. Phil. M. Lydig, Volunteer Aide-de-Camp.

It is proper to state that the staffs of Gens. Reno and Parke are only partially organized. The lateness of the hour at which they arrived precluded the possibility of their appointments and confirmation previous to leaving. The gentlemen named above, however, though only acting appointments, will probably be confirmed, as they deserve to be, for having labored to the utmost extent of their abilities to arrange and perfect the details of their respective brigades.

The forces taken from Annapolis consist of the following regiments:

21st Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Augustus Morse.
23d Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. John Kurtz.
24th Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Thos. G. Stevenson.
25th Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Edwin Upton.
27th Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Henry C. Lee.
8th Connecticut Volunteers, Col. Edward Harland.
10th Connecticut Volunteers, Col. Charles L. Russell.
11th Connecticut Volunteers, Col. T. H. C. Kingsbury.
51st New York Volunteers, Col. Edward Ferrero.
53d New York Volunteers, Col. Lionell D'Epineuil.
51st Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. John T. Hartranft.
4th Rhode Island Volunteers, Col. Samuel Rodman, Jr.
6th New Hampshire Volunteers, Col. ——.
9th New Jersey Volunteers, Col. Joseph W. Allen.
89th New York Volunteers, Col. H. S. Fairchild.
5th Rhode Island Volunteers, 1st battalion, Major Job Wright.

THE BRIGADES

Will each average five regiments. They are constituted as follows. We give them in the order that they will form in line of battle:

First Brigade—Gen. Foster—25th Massachusetts, 23d Mass., 27th Mass., 10th Connecticut, and 24th Mass.

Second Brigade—Gen. Reno—51st New York, 51st Pennsylvania, 21st Mass., 6th New Hampshire, and 9th New Jersey.

Third Brigade—Gen. Parke—8th Connecticut 11th Conn., 53d New York, 4th Rhode Island, battalion 5th Rhode Island, and 89th New York.

Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery F—Capt. Belgier—6 rifled 10 pounder Parrot guns, and 156 men.

Two companies of cavalry from Fortress Monroe will probably accompany the expedition.

The above force comprises about 16,000 effective men, which is the total force taken from Annapolis. The number of troops which will join the Division at Fortress Monroe, or in what manner they will co-operate with it, is not known at the present writing. The number that can be spared from that point for operations in that vicinity is about 12,000 men.

THE FLEET TRANSPORTS.

The transports comprises a variety of steam and sailing vessels, of different classes, which we classify as follows, giving the names, masters, and position of the several ships:

UNARMED TRANSPORTS.

Steamers.	Captains.	
Guide	E. E. Vail	1st Brigade.
New Brunswick	— Winchester	1st
New York	David Clark	1st
Northerner	— Wasson	2d
Cossack	Jno. H. Bennett	2d
Eastern Queen	— Collins	3d
Suwanee	— Paddleford	3d
Eastern State	Jno. Teale	
Union	W. H. Chambers	for landg troops.

ARMED TROOP SHIPS OR GUNBOATS.

Gunboats.	Captains.	Guns.
Picket (flagship)	Thos. B. Ives	4
Pioneer	Chas. G. Baker	4
Ranger	John B. Childs	7
Sentinel	Joshua Corllard	4
Zouave	Wm. Hunt	4
Lancer	N. B. Morley	4
Chasseur	John West	4
Vidette	Benj. Fenner	3
Hussar	F. Crocker	4

SAILING TRANSPORTS—ARMED AND UNARMED.

Ship Avacon	Capt Kelly	
Ship Kitty Simpson	Capt R Hepburn	
Ship Annie E. Thompson	Capt C S Merriman	
Ship Marcia Greenleaf	Capt R Merryman	
Bark H D Brookman	Capt H E Cheney	
Bark Voltigeur	Capt W M Bly	
Bark Guerrilla	Capt R H Pierce	1 gun
Bark John Tracks	Capt Levi Collins	
Bark Aura		
Brig Dragoon	Capt Liscomb	1 gun
Schr Highlander	Capt E G Dayton	1 gun
Schr Piandouine	Capt B T Brown	
Schr Sarah M. Smith	Capt L M Fish	
Schr Scout	Capt N Torney	1 gun
Schr Skirmisher	Capt W H Richardson	1 gun
Schr Eliza Segur	Capt W H Phillips	
Schr Glenwood		
Schr Rotcho		
Schr Emma	Capt W F Smith	

HOSPITAL SHIP.

Schr Recruit	Capt Geo Coggeshall	1 gun

PONTOON BRIDGE SCHOONERS.

Schr Sea Bird	Capt Smith
Schr Mary H Banks	Capt Banks

SIEGE TRAIN SCHOONERS.

Schr Col. Satterly	Capt ——

HORSE TRANSPORTS.

Schr Sarah Miller	Capt S T Dayton
Schr W A Crocker	Capt Theo D Endicott
Schr Maria Pike	Capt S W Crocker
Schr Edward Slade	Capt Steele

The character of the steamers, so far as size and tonnage are concerned, are very much like the second or smaller class of North River steamers. Having been built for sea service, however, they are staunch and strong, sit low in the water, and are very sea worthy. Most of them have run for years on our iron-bound coast, from Boston to St. Johns and Halifax. Such as have been purchased by the Government have been painted black, and have had their names changed. It is at the request of the General commanding that we refrain from giving their former names, by which they might be recognized.

The gunboat transports are of a very peculiar and formidable character. They are screw propellers, of about 500 tons burden, rigged with masts and sails, and carrying from four to seven guns each. The guns are 12-pounder steel rifled Wiard's, 12-pounder rifled Dahlgreens, 30-pounder rifled Parrots, and mountain howitzers. The reader will observe that the armaments of these boats, with the exception of the howitzers, are all rifled guns, capable of reaching the enemy at a great distance, and effectually covering the landing of their troops, as well as rendering much assistance in a bombardment.

The four ships, and several of the barks and schooners named above, are intended for troop transports, and the assignments of regiments is thus: One of the steamers or gunboats takes on board from three to seven hundred men, while the balance have neat and comfortable berths fitted up on board the ships, which are taken in tow by the steamers. The ships are very handsome vessels, being nearly new, and recently refitted and painted for this special purpose. They will appear in their positions in the brigades, as they embarked, which appears elsewhere.

Nearly every sailing vessel in the fleet is towed, and the progress is therefore necessarily slow. Most of the steamers have an average speed of 12 knots per hour, but with their tows will probably not make more than six to eight. The trip to Fortress Monroe from Annapolis will probably occupy twenty-four hours.

Gen. Burnside and staff occupy the gunboat Picket, a trim little craft of 150 tons' burden, filled up with an elegant cabin, masts and sails. She leads the squadron, though it is not improbable that after arriving at the scene of action, the General may transfer his flag to the noble steamer Cossack. Capt. V. F. Hazard, U. S. Navy, is naval officer on Gen. B.'s staff, and will direct the movement of transports.

Each vessel in the fleet is designated by a signal number, and the vessels in each brigade are known by a different colored flag, from which it is known to what brigade it belongs. The first brigade will be designated by a red flag with white figures; the 2d brigade, by a blue flag with white figures; the 3d brigade, by a red and blue flag with white figures. When they go into action they will be signaled and designated by these numbers. Elsewhere we give a description of the signal corps.

THE LAND FORCES AFLOAT.

On the 4th inst. the assignment of regiments to their respective transports was made, in the following order:

25th Massachusetts—Stmr New York, prop Zouave, (brigade headquarters.)
23d Massachusetts—Prop Hussar, towing schr Highlander.
27th Massachusetts—Prop Ranger, towing bark Guerrilla.
24th Massachusetts—Stmr Guide, prop Vidette.
10th Connecticut—Stmr New Brunswick, and 250 on bark Guerrilla.

SECOND BRIGADE.

21st Massachusetts—Stmr Northerner (brigade headquarters.)
51st Pennsylvania—Stmr Cossack towing schr Scout.
51st New York—Prop Lancer, prop Pioneer.
9th New Jersey—Ship A. E. Thompson, brig Dragoon.
6th New Hampshire—Ship Kitty Simpson, schr Skirmisher.

THIRD BRIGADE.

4th Rhode Island—Stmr Eastern Queen (brigade headquarters.)
53d New York—Bark John Tracks.
8th Connecticut—Prop Chasseur, towing bark H. D. Brookman.
11th Connecticut—Prop Sentinel, towing bark Voltigeur.
5th Rhode Island—Stmr Suwanee.
89th New York—Ship Avacon.

CHARACTER OF TRANSPORTS.

The tonnage and draft of each vessel were the most "contraband" information of which our reporter became cognizant. So scrupulous was Gen. Burnside in this respect that he positively forbade its publication at all. The details, however, are not necessary to show the character of the fleet. The smallest steamer is the flag-ship Picket, drawing five feet, and the largest is the Northerner, drawing, when laden, about ten feet. No other steamers draw over nine feet. The gunboat Union, however, owing to the peculiar service for which she is intended, draws less water than any other of the fleet, except the floating batteries. She is a stern-wheeler, and formerly ran on the Kennebec river, between Bath and Augusta, Maine. She has two 16-inch cylinders, with 6-feet stroke, and her Captain, W. H. Chambers, a shrewd, genuine Down-East Yankee, when asked what her draft was, said she could "run close enough to shore to enable passengers to pick apples off the trees, and make good her retreat without touching bottom." With 700 men on board she draws three feet of water. The sailing vessels draw from five to nine feet, and will follow the steam transports to any point. Our readers can readily perceive the facility with which this fleet can enter rivers and bays, and approach and destroy the rebel fortifications.

THE FLOATING BATTERIES.

A very original feature of the expedition is the equipment of five floating batteries, which are desired to do effective service in action. Five of the largest and staunchest canal-boats that could be found on the North River, were selected for the business. They were strengthened and each divided into five water tight compartments. They have but one deck, with strong platforms for the guns. Their armament consists of Wiard rifled guns, of 6 and 12 pounder calibre. Their names are as follows:

Lieut. Ernest Staples, U. S. N., Commanding Fleet.

Bombshell ......2 guns.	Grenade ......2 guns.
Grape Shot ......2 guns.	Rocket ......3 guns.
Shrapnel ......2 guns.	

Each battery carries a crew of ten to sixteen experienced gunners. They will be anchored in position and with their rifled guns can deal with the enemy at great distance. The gunners will be protected by bales of wet hay, and the surface that the batteries present to the enemy is so small that it will be exceedingly difficult to touch them at any range, however short.

BRIDGE FLOATS.

Another feature of this expedition, peculiar to itself, is the preparation of means for crossing rivers and creeks with the greatest rapidity. To this end there have been constructed three hundred bridge floats, built in the shape of small scows, tapering somewhat toward each end, leaving the largest diameter in the centre. They are each eight feet wide, and thirty-two feet long. They are anchored in the water two abreast, with pins projecting from the bulwarks of each, on which stringers are placed, and planks placed thereon, which forms a substantial bridge, all the work of a few moments, on which infantry, cavalry and artillery can pass with ease and rapidity. The entire length of the bridge which can thus be formed, is 5,440 feet, or a trifle over a mile. When the floats are wanted for some other point, they can be taken out, put on wheels and axles made for the express purpose, and drawn by horses with as much facility as a wagon. This bridge is of the same pattern as those used by the French in the war in Italy. They have been tried and their utility proved.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Elsewhere we have alluded to the signal system which will be used on this expedition. The corps has been organized and instructed by Lieuts. Fricker, Robeson and Foster, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and the system is that recently invented by Major Myers of the same regiment. The class selected for instruction consists of two second lieutenants and six privates from each regiment. The operation of signaling consists in waving small flags from the deck of a vessel or from some prominent position on land, by which orders are telegraphed with great facility. The flags are of different sizes, with white or black ground-works and white or red centres. The flagman executes certain motions with the flag, which are communicated to him by the Lieut., who gives him certain combination of figures, which represent words only known to the signal officer himself. In the army of the Potomac these signals have been read at a distance of fifteen miles from a high position on a clear day.

DIVISION HOSPITAL.

The schooner Recruit, Capt. Geo. Cogswell, and the schooner Scout, Capt. Looney, have been detailed for service as the Division Hospital. They are fitted up with 440 berths, on two decks, under the spar deck. They are remarkably neat, clean and well ventilated, and will give ample accommodation to all the sick of the Division, unless some unexpected misfortune or contagion overtakes the troops. The hospital is under the immediate supervision of Dr. Samuel A. Green of the 24th Mass., assisted by Dr. Dodge of the New York 51st, and Dr. Theron Temple of the 25th Mass. On sailing from Annapolis the number of patients was less than 100, the seriously sick being left in the general hospital at that place. Under the efficient management of Dr. Green, the sanitary condition of the Division will always be reported good.

DIVISION SUTLER.

The amiable Secretary of War exercised his very doubtful authority in appointing a "sutler" for this Division, just as he did in the case of the Sherman expedition. Previous to this, Gen. Burnside had appointed Capt. Bayliss, and his steward, John McConkey, of the old Stonington line of steamers, as Division Sutlers. Secretary Cameron then appointed Jas. Stetson, of the Astor House, New York, and a man named Howard, to the same positions. To this Gen. Burnside pointedly objected. The conflict brought all parties together, and it was finally agreed that all four should go into partnership in the business. They have chartered the schooner Maitland, and laid in a stock of goods to the amount of $100,000. Gen. Burnside protects regimental sutlers in their right of accompanying their regiments, but the result of the matter will be that they will have to make all their purchases of the division sutler.

THE ARMAMENT OF TRANSPORTS.

The peculiar character of the armament of the vessels comprising the transport fleet deserves special mention. The whole number of guns distributed among the transports is forty-five, and all, with the exception of four, are rifled. The whole matter of arming the transports was left with Norman Wiard, Esq., well known in the West as being connected with many enterprises concocted by his ingenious and mechanical brain. His steel rifled cannon having been satisfactorily tested by the Government, Gen. Burnside was authorized to employ him for this purpose. He took the entire contract, including the furnishing of ammunition, and in two weeks filled it to completion—having in that time manufactured forty-five guns, with carriages and implements complete for both sea and land service, together with 5,800 round of shot, shell and canister for the same. The whole cost thereof was only $60,000. The calibre of the guns distributed is as follows:

10 30-pounder rifled Parrotts.
4 6-pounder rifled Wiards.
12 12-pounder rifled Wiards.
12 12-pounder rifled boat-howitzers.
6 12-pounder mountain howitzers.
—
44 guns.

These it will be seen, are mainly distributed through the screw propeller gunboats, and the calibre is of a proper size to enable them to be used efficiently at very long range. They will, it has been ascertained, carry two-and-a-half miles with terrible effect. The 12-pounder rifled boat-howitzers are intended for use either on ship-board or in launches, and every gun in the fleet is provided with the carriage and implements for use on land as efficiently as at sea. The reader will readily perceive that these guns thus placed on land will be equivalent to eight batteries of field artillery. This double arrangement is the result of the foresight of Gen. Burnside and Mr. Wiard, who are the only persons who have had anything to do with this matter.

The ammunition provided for these guns is almost entirely of the "Hotchkiss" pattern, of which there have been furnished 5,800 rounds of shot, shell and canister, and 800 rounds of the Parrot ammunition.

Aside from this armament, there is on board the schooner Col. Satterly, a seige train of four eight-inch mortars, and on another vessel in the fleet there are four more guns of the same calibre. These are to be largely increased at Fortress Monroe. The same vessels carry 200 rounds of shell for each gun.

There are likewise on board each transport vessel in the fleet 40,000 rounds of ball-cartridge, and 50 navy revolvers, with a large supply of cutlasses to be used to repel boarders in case any vessel is attacked while separated from the fleet.

THE ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 14th.

The following is a correct list of premiums awarded by the Executive Committee of the Society—in addition to the awards on Farms &c., made heretofore:

Essay on culture of cotton in Illinois: premium, $10, awarded to C. T. Chase, Chicago, Illinois.

On culture of Chinese and African sugar canes, the expression of their juice and its manufacture into syrup and sugar: premium, $10, awarded to Dr. E. F. Newberry, Litchfield, Montgomery county, Illinois.

On the preparation of soils: premium, $10, awarded to Prof. J. B. Turner, Jacksonville, Illinois.

On drainage: premium, $10, awarded to H. M. Kidder, Evanston, Cook county, Illinois.

On orcharding in Illinois: premium, $10, awarded to J. T. Little, Dixon, Illinois.

On insects injurious to vegitation in Illinois. The committee were unable to decide between those of Mr. Benjamin D. Walsh, of Rock Island, Illinois, and Mr. Cyrus Thomas, of Murphysboro, Jackson county, Illinois. Both essays are very able, and the subject one of untold importance to the farmers of the United States, and was, therefore, decided to award a premium of $25 to each of these gentlemen.

Premium of $15 on syrup from Chinese cane awarded to C. D. Roberts, Jacksonville, Illinois.

Premium of $15 for syrup from Imphee, or African cane, to J. H. Smith, Quincy, Illinois.

Premium of $25 on ten pounds sugar from Chinese or African cane, to J. H. Smith.

Premium of "Cook's Evaporator" for best twenty pounds sugar from Chinese or African cane made on Cook's Evaporator, to H. R. Smith, Quincy, Illinois.

A special premium of $10 for sample of syrup from cane of a variety undetermined, to Samuel Hooker, Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois.

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

The Society have concluded to publish a monthly Journal of Agriculture, and it will be edited by John P. Reynolds, the Society's Secretary—Lewis Ellsworth, of Naperville, A. B. McConnel, of Springfield, and C. N. Holden, of Bloomington, are the Publishing Committee.

Report of the House Military Committee on the Slavery Question.

The Military Committee of the House, to whom were referred all the petitions and resolutions in relation to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, on Thursday induced their Chairman, Mr. Blair, of Missouri, to report a bill. The Committee is composed of Blair; Buffinton, of Massachusetts; Olin, of New York; Wright, of Pennsylvania; Richardson, of Illinois; McKee; Dunn, of Indiana; Wm. Allen, of Ohio; Marston, of New Hampshire, and Jackson. The two latter have not attended the meetings of the Committee. It is understood that the Committee agree as to the principles of this bill, but not fully on details. The leading features of the bill are these, as condensed by the Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Times of the 10th:

First—The apportionment of the National tax among the rebel States.

Second—The charge of each rebel State's portion pro rata on the lots and lands of citizens of said States, according to the valuation thereof under the last census.

Third—The Proclamation of the President on the 22d of February next, to all citizens of the rebel States, to pay the taxes charged on their lands.

Fourth—The lands of all who fail to pay, after sixty days, shall be liable to be seized, and the title thereof vest in the United States.

Fifth—The President to appoint three Commissioners for each rebel State, to take charge of lands whose title is thus vested in Government, and lease or sell the same as the President may direct; but persons claiming to be loyal, who shall, in two years, furnish proof of loyalty, shall receive each from Government title to their lands.

Sixth—These Commissioners to receive a salary of $3,000 each, and to have two clerks each, at a salary of $1,000. They shall enter upon duty whenever any county or district of the rebel States is reduced to Federal authority by the commanding General.

Seventh—Personal property of citizens in rebel States to be taken after June next, in default of their payment of the National Income Tax. Loyal owners to have time for reclamation.

Eighth—The proceeds of leases or sales of rebel property to be paid into the National Treasury.

Ninth—The slaves of rebel masters, taken by our army, or brought into our lines, or coming in voluntarily, shall be protected, and the rights of rebel masters divested by a summary examination of Commissioners, and certificates of freedom issued.

Tenth—These emancipated persons shall be hired to employers leasing Government lands, or employed by Government in public works, or indentured to agriculturists for a term of five years of all over twenty-one, and until twenty-five years of age of all under twenty-one, reserving reasonable wages for their service, which wages shall go to Government, to be held in trust for said persons, and to be used in deporting them to new homes—the employers to feed, clothe and lodge them properly.

Eleventh—If any State shall emancipate its slaves, they shall be taken charge of by the United States and treated in the same manner as slaves taken from rebels. Any free negroes wishing to emigrate shall be deported by Government and provided for as slaves emancipated under this bill.

Twelfth—The proceeds of the sales of the lands and other property of rebels, and the wages of apprenticed and hired persons, shall create a national fund, one-third to pay the cost of providing new homes for emancipated persons and transporting them thereto; one-third to pay the Federal tax imposed on the rebel States, and one-third to pay loyal owners of emancipated slaves, and the losses of loyal persons by reason of the rebellion.

Thirteenth—The President shall acquire in Mexico, South America, Central America, or islands in the Gulf of Mexico, lands, or the right of settlement on lands, to which emancipated slaves shall be transported, single persons receiving forty acres of land, and married persons eighty acres.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14th, 1862.

The money market for the day has been excessively dull. Some of the banks did a fair amount of business with the pork operators; but as a whole transactions were very much below the usual average. The uncertainty produced by a change in the Cabinet, the fact that the Committees of Congress and Secretary Chase on the one side, and the Bankers on the other, cannot as yet harmonise their views, and that nothing is being done generally at Washington, has checked operations of all kinds. Produce dealers and others do not like to assume the increased risks which operating under the present condition of our warlike and political affairs, seems at present to require. All are waiting for something tangible and definite, before engaging in extended enterprises.

Money continues close. Currency is also scarce; but an improvement is perceptible. We continue to fear that it will within a very short time, become only too plenty. The bills of the Eastern suspended banks are beginning to form the principal part of our circulating medium.

New York Exchange is still very abundant. The banks take it from customers at par; outsiders were probably obliged to sell at a discount. Some of the banks were very glad to get rid of their surplus to their neighbors at par @¼. The usual selling rate was ¾ of 1 per cent. premium.

GOLD—The demand for gold is by no means pressing. The buying price to-day was 2@2½ per cent. premium; selling 3 per cent.

STATE BANK OF OHIO.—One of our bankers received a dispatch from Cincinnati to-day stating that the State Bank of Ohio had suspended specie payment. Gold was 3 per cent. premium in Cincinnati. Of course the bank is as sound as ever; but has been forced into a temporary suspension for the reason that the banks of the seaboard cities and States have for some time been in the same position. The State Banks of Iowa and Indiana have determined to continue to pay coin, and in this we wish them every success; but the people would sustain them in giving an emphatic "no" to the whole tribe of carpet bag gentry, whenever they show their contemptible heads. To redeem now in the usual course of business, and to accommodate customers with coin when they need it, would be glory enough for such times as these. Let the carpet bag gentry howl; nobody has any sympathy with them.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	82¼	82½
Galena	68	68
Rock Island	53¼	53¼
Burlington and Quincy	60	61
Michigan Southern (preferred)	41¼	41
Michigan Central	51½	51½
Michigan Southern (common)	20¼	20¼
Cleveland and Toledo	37	36½
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	43¼	
Missouri 6s	42¾	42
Virginia 6s	50	

Market—1st Board, weak; 2d Board, steady.

☞ The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the first week of January, 1862, were $41,219.92, against $32,671.03 in the corresponding week of 1861, showing an increase of $8,548.89.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 14, 1862.

The leading markets to-day were firm, with an upward tendency. In Provisions there is more activity. The demand for Mess Pork continues good, and a further advance of 12½c ℔ brl was established to-day, with sales of 1,500 brls at $9.00 for country, and $9.25 for city packed. English meats are in good demand and firm, with sales to-day of 500 boxes Cumberland Middles at 4⅛c. Lard is active and steady, with sales of about 900 packages at 6⅛c for country-rendered kettle, and 6⅛@6⅜c for country to city steam-rendered Leaf. A lot of 100 brls choice White Grease was sold at 5⅜c.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to 5,897. The market for Live Hogs was more active, and prices advanced 5c ℔ 100 lbs—closing quiet, under increased receipts. About 4,500 head changed hands at $2.23@2.50 gross—the bulk of the sales being at $2.25@2.30 for bacon hogs, and $2.35@2.40 for heavy hogs. Dressed Hogs were in better demand both by packers and shippers, and the market was firmer, but not any higher—with liberal sales at $2.50@2.77½.

Beef Cattle were in fair demand by packers, and sales ranged from $2.25@2.70 for medium to good. Thin Cattle sold at $2.00.

There was a fair demand for Flour and the market was firm, with sales of 1,200 brls at $3.50@3.85 for fair to very choice spring extras. Wheat advanced ¼@½c ℔ bushel, with sales of about 50,000 bushels at 72c for No 1 Spring, and 66½@67c for No 2 Spring. Corn opened very firm, but closed quiet and easier, with sales of Mixed in store at 22½@22⅝c. Oats were quiet and firm at 16⅞c. Rye was in good demand at 21c. No 2 Barley was in good demand at 34c. Highwines were dull and unsettled—buyers and sellers being 2@3c apart.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1862.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK.—There is an active demand for Mess Pork, and we note a further advance to-day in prices of 12½c per brl. The inquiry is partly for shipment to Canada, but during the past week there has been a good speculative demand. The sales to-day were as follows:—500 brls city packed Mess Pork at $9.25; 100 brls do at $9.12½; 500 brls Peoria packed Mess at $8.56 delivered at that point, and 500 brls do, delivered here, at $9.00. ENGLISH MEATS—The demand is good but the offerings are light, and the market is a shade firmer. To-day, 500 bxs Cumberland Middles were sold at 4⅛c. BULK MEATS are neglected and almost nominal, with sales to-day of 800 pcs Hams at 3⅛c loose. GREEN MEATS are in good demand, with sales during the past few days at 3⅛@3⅜c for Sides, $2.85 for Hams, and 1⅞c for Shoulders. PRIME MESS PORK is in demand at $8.25, but there is little or none offering. LARD—The offerings of Lard are heavy, and the demand fair, with an active market. Sales to-day of 500 tcs prime country kettle-rendered Leaf in lots at 6⅛c; 200 tcs prime city steam-rendered Leaf at 6⅜c; 150 tcs country steam-rendered Leaf at 6⅛c; 170 tcs No 1 and prime, mixed, at 6⅛c; 200 tcs No 1 Lard at 6c.

There has been some inquiry during the week for Extra Mess Beef, and we note a sale of 500 brls (subject to Government specifications) at $10.00.

LIVE HOGS—Received to-day, 3,098 head. The market to-day was more active and prices ruled about 5c higher—closing, however, very quiet under increased receipts from delayed trains. The sales average as follows:

61	Hogs averaging	324 lbs. at	$2.50
198	..	317	2.40
64	..	307	2.38
1134	..	221	2.35
161	..	265	2.32½
204	..	268	2.31
1067	..	227	2.30
389	..	235	2.28
1031	..	253	2.25
94	..	254	2.23

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 2,799. There was a better demand to-day both by packers and shippers, and the market was a shade firmer, but not quotably higher. The transactions were as follows:

21 Hogs, averaging 350 lbs at		$2.77½
300 ..	280	2.75
350 ..	296	2.75
13 ..	280	2.75
150 .. at $2.60@2.75, dividing on 200 lbs.		
450 .. at 2.55@2.75 .. 200		
575 .. at 2.55@2.70 .. 200		
106 .. at 2.50@2.75 .. 200		
155 .. at 2.55@2.72½ .. 200		

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day, 128 head. The market for Beef Cattle is quiet and steady—the demand being chiefly by packers of extra Mess and Navy beef. The sales were as follows:

19 Head Cattle averaging	1293 lbs at	$2.70
18	1451	2.55
36	1268	2.50
14	1063	2.30
15	1099	2.25
18	973	2.00

SHEEP—The supply is light and the market is very firm. To-day, 72 head—averaging 119 lbs, and 66 head, averaging 114 lbs, were sold at $3.50 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Received to-day, 3,401 brls. Received last week, 25,171 brls; shipped, 14,028 brls. The demand for Spring Extra Flour is good, but owing to the extreme firmness of holders, the transactions to-day were light. The sales were: 100 brls "Pickwick" choice spring extra at $3.85; 200 brls "Commercial" do at $3.65; 700 brls "Mahoning Mills" at $3.70; 50 brls good extra at $3.70; 350 brls good extra at $3.65; 350 brls fair extra at $3.50; 120 brls superfine at $3.00. Winter brands are neglected and dull, with sales during the week at $4.12½@4.20 for white winter extras. Rye Flour is quiet, with limited sales at $2.25@2.50. Buckwheat Flour is dull, with sales at $1.25@1.50 ℔ 100 lbs. Corn Meal is dull at $12.00@13.00 ℔ ton for Bolted, and $10.00@11.00 for Unbolted. Middlings are dull at $7.00@10.00 ℔ ton. Shorts, $5.00@5.25 ℔ ton.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 17,650 bu. Received last week, 155,485 bu; shipped, 4,667 bu. The demand for wheat is more active, and we note a further advance to-day of ¼@½c ℔ bushel. Sales were: 400 bu No 1 Red winter in store at 79c; 400 bu do at 73c; 25,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 72c; 2,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 67c; 5,000 bu do at 66½c; 20,000 bu do at 66⅝c; 1,600 bu Rejected Spring in store at 58½c.

Winter wheat is scarce, and the supply is not equal to the demand. Little or no White wheat is received, and the market is entirely nominal—only a few lots being sold by sample within the week at 85@90c.

There is a fair demand for milling lots of Spring. Sales to-day were: 300 bags good Club at 73c; 150 bags Iowa Club at 72c—all on track.

CORN—Received to-day, 20,446 bu. Received last week, 126,897 bu; shipped, none. The market to-day was quiet and without any material change—opening very firm, and closing a shade easier. Sales, 10,000 bu Mixed in store at 22⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 22⅛c; 400 bu Ear Corn at 19c ℔ 75 lbs on track.

OATS—Received to-day, 2,178 bu. Received last week, 14,980 bu; shipped, 2029 bu. The market for Oats is quiet and firm. Sales, 500 bu No 1 in store at 16⅞c. Oats on track are dull and heavy, in consequence of the warehouses not being able to store them, and sales were made at 16⅞@17c.

RYE—Received to-day, 3,012 bu. Received last week, 10,640 bu; shipped, none. There is a good demand for Rye in store, with sales to-day of 800 bu No 1 at 34c; but on track it is dull. Sales, 1300 bu No 1 in bulk at 33½c.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 646 bu. Received last week, 16,922 bu; shipped, 1,550 bu. The supply of Barley during the week has been fully equal to the demand, and the market closes heavy, with sales to-day of 800 bu No 2 in store at 31c; 400 bgs good at 36c on track; 150 bgs medium at 31c on track; 400 bu do at 30c on track; 400 bu do at 29c on track.

HIGHWINES—The excitement which has prevailed during the past few days has subsided, and in consequence of a reaction in New York, the market closes dull and unsettled. Yesterday evening 150 brls were sold at 17@19c; but to-day there were no buyers, and the market closes entirely nominal.

TIMOTHY SEED—There is a fair demand for Timothy, and the market closes firm at $1.55@1.60. To-day sales were: 50 bushels good at $1.58.

CLOVER SEED—The demand is light and the market is dull and nominal at $3.40@3.50.

FLAX SEED—The supply is still very light and the market is firm at $1.35@1.45 for good to prime.

BROOM CORN—The receipts are very light and the market is quiet and steady, with sales of good to prime at $70.00@80.00 per ton, and common qualities at $30.00@50.00.

HIDES—There is a fair demand for Hides by local dealers, and the market is steady. We quote: Dry Flint, 11@11½c; Dry Salted, 9@9½c; Green Salted, 5¼@5½c; Green Salted Kip, 6@6½c; Calf, 7c; Green Country Hides, 5c.

TALLOW—The demand is moderate and the market is quiet at 7¼@7½c for city, and 7@7¼c for country.

DRIED APPLES—Dull at 5@6c for Southern, and 6@7c for good to choice Eastern. The demand is very light.

GREEN APPLES—Prime, $2.50@2.75 per brl. Common, $1.75@2.00.

GROCERIES—The movement in groceries and all kinds of Southern products is upwards, and we quote the market firm at the following quotations:

SUGARS—Cuba	9¼	@10 c
N. Y. refined white coffee	10¾	@11¼c
crushed, granulated and pulverised	12	@12¾c
MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House	30	@36 c
Portland	—	@— c
Plantation	—	@50 c
N. Y. Syrups	44	@50 c
Golden Syrup	48	@55 c
COFFEE—Rio	20	@22 c
Maracaibo	—	@— c
Santa	—	@— c
O. G. Java	26	@27 c
Mocha	—	@— c
RICE	8	@8¾c
SPICES—Cassia	40	@45 c
Pepper	21	@23 c
Allspice	16	@17 c
Cloves	22	@25 c
Nutmegs	85	@90 c
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson	90	@110 c
Black Teas	60	@85 c

FISH—The market is quiet. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$2.50	@2.75
No. 2 "	2.25	@2.50
No. 1 Trout, "	2.50	@2.75
No. 2 "	2.25	@2.50

SALT—The market is steady, with a fair demand for packers. We quote—Coarse, Ground Solar, and Fine, $2.25 per brl. Diary $3.25 per brl.

BEANS—There is a limited demand, and the market is quiet at $1.00@1.25 for fair to prime. To-day, 20 bushels good Navy Beans were sold at $1.20.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand by shippers for choice firkin, and the market is steady, with sales of 130 pkgs at 9@9½c. Common qualities are dull at 6@7c.

EGGS—Fresh are in good supply and dull at 12c ℔ doz. No demand for limed eggs.

DRESSED POULTRY—The supply is still good, and the market quiet. We quote: Chickens, $1.00 ℔ doz.; Turkeys, 4@5c ℔ lb.

GAME—None in market—the game laws going into force to-morrow.

POTATOES—There is a light demand for good to prime at 45@50c. Common 40c.

WOOL—The market is quiet, with a fair demand at 40@43c for medium grades.

COOPERAGE—All kinds of provision cooperage are scarce and firm. To-day 300 pork barrels were sold at $1.60. Flour barrels, flat hoop, 32c; round hoop, 37c. Hickory Poles, $18@19.00 ℔ thousand.

SUNDRIES—The following are the closing quotations of the articles named:

Alcohol, ℔ gal.	36@38c	Collar ℔ foot	15c
Asher, Babbitts potash	8@13c	Upper "	17@18c
COAL—Lehigh	$8.00	Slaught'r sl's ℔ lb	22c
Scranton egg	6.50	Kip sk's ℔ lb	40@50c
Blossburgh	8.00	Calf sk's ℔ lb	65@75c
Erie	6.00	NAVAL STORES—Spirits turpentine	2.00
MineralRidge	6.00	Tar	12.00
Chippewa	6.00	Pitch	8.50
Briar Hill	6.00	Rosin	5.25@5.50
Cranberrs ℔ brl	3.00@3.50	Naval Rope	12½c
FURS—Otter	2.50@3.50	Tarred hemp Rope	14c
Martin, dark	1.50@3.50	Oakum, U. S. Navy	8.50
Beaver, pri'e	3.00@5.00	OILS—Kerose'ne	43@45c
Deer skins, gray	12@15c	Coal Oils	38@40c
" blue	15@20c	No. 1 Lard Oil	70c
" red	20@25c	No. 2 "	65c
Red Fox	75@1.00	Whale	70c
Raccoon	10@40c	Sperm	1.80
Fisher, prime	3.00@4.00	Saleratus, Babbitt's best	7c
Musk Rat	5@10	Saleratus, Babbitt's pure	7c
Wild Cat	15@30	Soap, Babbitt's Chemical	8c
Prairie Wolf	25@50	SPIRITS—Camphene	78c
Timber "	50@62½	Burning Fl'd	66c
HOPS—N. York	20@35c		
Wisconsin	15@18c		
IRON—W't iron	3½@4c		
Steel cast	15@18c		
Sp. "	6½@7½c		
Plow "	7@7½c		
LEATHER, Harness ℔ lb	27c		
Bridle, ℔ lb	31c		

REVIEW OF CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For Week ending Jan. 10, 1862.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1862.

The receipts of Live Stock during the week have been as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending Jan. 10	1,931	29,948
" " Jan. 4	3,516	72,600
" " Dec. 30	1,186	37,996
" " Dec. 23	2,952	38,085
" " Dec. 16	1,948	28,615
" " Dec. 9	2,371	48,993
" " Dec. 2	2,781	30,107

[As the Cattle market days have been changed from Sunday to Thursday and Friday, we give in the above table the receipts, as stated, for the week ending Jan. 10, although it is really only four days since the date of our last weekly review.]

BEEF CATTLE.—Owing to the immense receipts of Hogs last week, nearly all the packing houses stopped cutting beef, and operated almost entirely on pork. This took out of the market several of the heaviest buyers, which, coupled with the fact that shippers could not get cars to send their stock East, rendered the market throughout the week extremely dull, and prices fell 20@25c per 100 lbs. Yesterday there was rather more inquiry, but the improvement was but light. To-day, however, under the diminished receipts, and also the light supply of hogs, the packers began to buy tierce-beef Cattle, and this also induced the shippers to operate more freely—under which the market became more active and closed firm, with an upward tendency.

The quality of the Cattle in the market this week, however, is not as good as for some weeks past, and partly to this fact is to be attributed the decline. The bulk of the receipts was from Southern and Central Illinois and Iowa. Only a few droves came in from Missouri. Drovers from that State say the good cattle are mostly taken by army contractors.

The prices paid range from $2.60@3.00 for good to extra choice; $2.25@2.60 for medium to fair; and $1.40@2.00 for common scallawags.

At Sherman's Yards there were several small lots of extra choice. Adams, of Monmouth, Ill., had 10 very fat, smooth steers, averaging 1,616 lbs, which were sold to J. J. Gibbs for C. P. Albee, city butcher, at $2.90, which was the highest price paid, except for a lot of six which were picked out of a lot and sold to Cragin & Co. for $3.00 per 100 lbs. Wiley had a lot of very fine Southern Illinois steers, which were sold to White at $2.90—averaging 1315 lbs. Mr. Quarey, of Monroe county, Mo., has 94 head—mostly fat oxen—which will average about 1470 lbs. They were fed by himself, and he asks $3.20 for them; but the highest offer made was $3.00—rather than accept which he will ship East, if he can get cars. Morris & Co. sold to Cragin & Co. 60 head of good steers for tierce beef at $2.65—averaging 1460 lbs. The same firm also sold 192 head to Kifer, for Government contractors, at $2.50@2.55. They were only a medium lot of steers, stags and oxen, and were about the best sale made this week. Morris & Co. also purchased 85 head of good Southern Illinois steers from Geo. Hastings, at $2.65—averaging about 1400 lbs, besides about 100 head of common feeding stock at $1.40@2.00 per 100 lbs. Andrew Brown and Henry Milward, packers, purchased at these yards about 150 head at a range of $2.50@2.80.

At the Michigan Southern Yards the receipts were light, and the sales ranged from $2.00@2.65.

At the Pittsburgh Yards there were several hundred head received, which were sold principally to B. Gray, for shipment to Pittsburgh, for Government, at $2.25@2.65.

At Loomis & Co's Yards there were about 200 head sold at $2.37½@2.60.

The sales yesterday and to-day at the various yards were as follows:

SALES ON THURSDAY.

6 Beeves, averaging	1600 lbs at	$3.00
10	1616	2.90
12	1470	2.75
16	1162	2.60
12	1220	2.60
15	1400	2.60
8	1300	2.60
22	1530	2.60
17	1168	2.35
19	975	2.25
15	1036	2.25
31	1050	2.25
12	1324	2.25
36	1136	2.25
16	1100	2.30
32	1250	net 5.00

SALES TO-DAY.

30 Beeves, averaging	1315 lbs, at	$2.90
38	1425	2.85
46	1540	2.65
60	1460	2.65
16	1320	2.60
18	1370	2.60
28	1550	2.60
100	1135	2.55
59	1120	2.50
92	1167	2.50
61	1170	2.50
14	1365	2.45
22	1240	2.40
80	1180	2.37½
15	1194	2.30
57	1194	2.30
18	1124	2.30
14	1124	2.25
31	1148	2.25
15	1000	2.00
142	980	2.00
18	1049	2.00
15	1084	1.60
15	986	1.45

At the close of the market the yards were pretty well cleaned of all desirable lots, and a very firm feeling prevailed.

HOGS—Since the date of our last weekly review, the receipts have been light, and the market has recovered from the depression caused by the extraordinary supply of last week—prices having advanced 10@15c per 100 lbs.

To-day, however, the packers being pretty well supplied, and the receipts only moderate, buyers held off, and prices declined about 5c on nearly all kinds, although the depreciation was more marked on heavy hogs. The transactions, however, were unusually light—holders preferring to wait than sell at the offers made. The sales to-day were as follows:

494 Hogs averaging	380 lbs at	$2.35
291	370	2.30
1094	296	2.30
870	260	2.28
1380	253	2.27½
1754	271	2.25

SHEEP—There are none on the market, and under light receipts, the market is firm with a good demand for prime at $4.00 per 100 lbs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1862.

FLOUR—Quite firm and in fair demand for export and home consumption. Sales were, 16,3.. brls at $5.50@5.60 for super state; $5.80@5.85 for extra state; $5.45@5.60 for super western; $5.80@5.90 for common to medium extra western; $5.95@6.00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.10@6.75 for trade brands. Market closing with no sales, generally at inside quotations. Canadian flour firm at full prices. Sales were, 800 brls at $5.50@5.60 for super; $5.80@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at former quotations. Corn meal steady. Sales were, 100 brls Brandywine at $3.20.

WHISKY—Easier. Sales were 3,000 brls at 23@24c.

GRAIN—Wheat very quiet and firm with scarcely anything doing. Very limited supply offering. Sales 800 bu red Jersey at $1.42; 1,900 bu red Indiana at $1.43; and 7,000 bu common white western at $1.44. Rye steady. Sales 4,200 bu at 82@84c. Barley firm. Sales 400 bu state at 85c. Corn quiet without change in price. Sales 33,000 bu at 66c for mixed western in store; 66½c del; 62c for unsound mixed western. Oats in moderate request at 41@43c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state. Sales 8,000 bu P E J at 42c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in fair demand. Sales 1,500 brls at $11.75@12.37½ for mess; $12.50 for city prime mess, and $8.00@9.50 for prime. Beef quiet and very firm. Sales 400 brls at $4@4.50 for city prime; $5... for city mess; $10@12 for repacked mess; $13.. @14.00 for extra .... Prime mess beef quiet and steady at $21. ... Hams dull at $14.50. Cut meats quiet and nominally unchanged. Bacon sides in moderate demand. Sales 1,000 boxes at 6⅛@6⅜c for city and western Cumberland cut middles; 6⅛c for long ribbed; 7⅛c for short do; 7⅛@7⅜c for short clear do; 5⅛c for bellies. Dressed hogs steady at 4⅜c. Lard in fair demand. Sales 2,470 brls at 7⅞@8⅛c, the latter an extreme, and 400 kegs at 9⅛c. Included in sales are 1,000 brls prime steamed, deliverable in February and March, at 8c. Butter—11@15c for Ohio; 17@22c for state. Cheese dull at 5½@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, raw, large sales; 800 hhds Cuba at 8@8⅛c; 1,185 boxes Havana at 7⅞@8⅛c, and 250 hhds Melado on p. t. Molasses quiet and firmer. No sales reported.

STOCKS—2d board, dull; Ill scrip, 63½; Mich gtd, 41; N Y C, 82½; Erie R R, 35; Ga, 67½; C & T, 36½; C B & Q, 61; M C, 51½; Pac Mail, 98½; Tenn 6s 90, 43½; Cal, 78½; U S 6s, 81; coupons, 91; do rgtd, 90; Mich, 8s, 88; Pan, 118½.

DIED.

In Niles, Cook County, January 6th, 1862, SARAH WHELDON, wife of James Wheldon, aged 62 years and 9 months.

In this city at the residence of his father, (291 Mich. st.,) Tuesday morning, January 14th, 1862, at half-past 8 o'clock, JOHN KIRK, Jr., aged 22 years 1 month and 22 days.

In this city, on the 14th inst., at the residence of her son, Albert T. Lay, Mrs. OLIVE F. LAY, widow of Hon. George W. Lay, of Batavia, New York, aged 62 years.

At his home, in Hyde Park, Chicago, at half-past 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, January 13th, 1862, S. CURTIS P. BOGUE, aged 25 years and 2 days.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF BLANKS

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE,

51 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE AND ATTORNEYS.

Warranty Deeds—2 kinds. " " short Frm. Special Warranty Deeds, Quit Claim Deeds, Trust Deeds—2 kinds. Trustee's Deeds, Release Deeds, Leases—2 kinds, Leases—short form, Chattel Mortgages, " short form. Real Estate Mortgages—two kinds. Bonds for Deeds. Articles of Agreement for Warranty Deed, " " Special " Declaration on Note. " Use and Occupation. " Payee vs. Drawer, Bill of Exchange. " 1st Endorsee vs. Maker, " 2d Endorsee vs. Maker, " Payee vs. Drawer, 2 notes, " Notice in Ejectment, " Drawer or Payee vs. Accept. " Money Counts and Merchandise, " Notes and goods sold and delivered, " in Replevin, Power of Attorney—general. " " for Sale of Land.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Subpœnas, Executions, Summonses, Appeal Bonds, Venires, Attachment Writs, Attachment Bonds, Attachment Notices, Attachment for Boats and Vessels, Attachment Order of Sale, Capias, Affidavits for Capias, State Warrants, Search Warrants, Warrants for Assault and Battery, Mittimus, Acknowledgements, Recognizances, Witnesses' Recognizances, Ca. Sa's, Affidavits for Attachm'ts, Affidavits for Ca. Sa., Special Summons, Attachment for Witnesses, Garnishees, Marriage Certificates.

SHERIFFS AND CONSTABLES.

Sheriff's Deeds of Property sold on Execution, " Tax Deeds, " Certificate for Land sold under Execution, " Special Bail Bond, " Forthcoming Bond, " Indemnifying " " Replevin " " Sales, Constable's Sales, " Forthcoming Bond, Attachment Notices.

CIRCUIT COURT AND NOTARIAL.

Summonses, Attachments, Attachment Bonds, Executions, Subpœnas, Attachment for Witnesses, Certificate of Citizenship, Juror's Certificate, Witness' Affidavit, Fee Bill for Costs, Venditioni Exponas, Procedendo, Naturalization Declaration, " Final Oaths, Dedimus, Protests for Non-payment, Protests for Non-acceptance, Notices of Protest, Protests for Boats & Vessels, Acknowledgements, Supersedeas.

COUNTY COURT.

Marriage License, Redemption Certificates, Letters of Guardianship, Letters Testamentary, Executor's Bonds, Administrator's Bonds, Appraiser's Bill, County Court Citation for Administrators, Executors and Guardians, Warrants to Appraisers, Certificate of Magistracy, Insolvent Debtor's Blanks, County Orders, Commissioners' Certificate, Apprentice's Indentures, Warrant of Appointment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Blank Notes, Judgment Notes—2 kinds, Tax Notices, Tax Certificates, Tax Receipts, Canal Drawback Certificates, Affidavit for Judges of Election, Poll List of Election, Certificate of Election, Bills of Lading, Bill of Sale for Boats and Vessels, Manifests, Shipping Articles, Wheat Receipts, School Fund Notes, School Fund Mortgages, Certificate of Purchase of School Land, Teachers' Certificates, Marriage Certificates, Justice's Bonds, Affidavit for County and Township Offices.

We are constantly adding to our assortment, and print Blanks to order on short notice.

PARENTS!

It is your Solemn Duty to see that your Children are supplied with

GOOD AND APPROPRIATE READING!

Where I see a house well furnished with books and papers, there I see intelligent and well-informed children; but if there are no books or papers, the children are ignorant, if not profligate.—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

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AUCTION—BY JOHN RANKIN

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF

FURNITURE,

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY mornings, January 23d and 24th, on account of the proprietors retiring from the Furniture trade, and having to vacate the store before the 1st of February, I will sell without reserve, on the premises,

NO. 203 LAKE STREET,

Beginning at 10 o'clock, ... balance of stock of Fine Common Furniture, belonging to J. & A. ..., comprising Fine Mahogany, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Mahogany Sofas, Sofa Chairs and Rockers, Mahogany Marble Top Tables, Card and Center Tables, Bedsteads, and Cane and Wooden Chairs and Rockers, Gilt and Mahogany Frame Mirrors, Clocks, and all the items usually kept in a first class store.

The trade are respectfully invited to attend.

Country buyers can have their purchases packed and shipped at a small expense.

ja16 k275 w2t JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

TO PRINTERS—A second-hand Ruggle's Engine Press, for sale, for one hundred and fifty dollars. Just the thing for working bill-heads, cards, labels, hand-bills, legal and business blanks, &c., &c. Is in complete order. Address dawtw W. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Michael Sullivan, plaintiff, and against John G. Adams, defendant, at 10 o'clock, on the 31st day of January, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: Lots seventy-nine (79) and eighty (80), in out lot or Block sixty-one (61), in Canal Trustee's subdivision of Section seven (7), in Township thirty-nine (39), North of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County, By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 15th day of January, 1862. ja16-k387-wit

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Jacob B. Merrick, plaintiff, and against Hiram A. Tucker, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 4th day of February, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—Lot one (1), in Block twenty seven (27), Carpenter's Addition to Chicago. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff, By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 14th day of January, 1862. ja16-k386-wit

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

THE DIME CREEPER,

The nicest thing in the world to prevent falling in slippery weather. Also,

Just Received,

Another lot of WHITE'S CELEBRATED

STUB TOE SKATES.

These Skates are used in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo and St. Louis, in preference to all others.

Peugeot's Great Variety Store

No. 105 LAKE STREET.

WANTED—A situation as Principal of a Public Graded, or Union School, by one thoroughly qualified, with the best of recommendations, and six years experience in a large Graded School. Address "Teacher," Springfield, Mass., care of Republican office. ja11-k355-3td-1tw

TO INVENTORS.—COBURN & MARKS, Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Office No. 11 Larmon's Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4... Agencies at Washington, D. C., and London, England. Advice given and circulars sent gratis.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of GOSS & PHILLIPS is dissolved by mutual consent from and after the first of January, 1862. Either of the parties are authorized to sign in liquidation. WM. B. PHILLIPS will continue the business at ... Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1862. ... GOSS. WM. B. PHILLIPS.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Its Organization—Powers—And what is Proposed for it do.

SECOND DAY.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 7, 1862.

The precedents for taking the oath as administered by Judge Breese, are found in the proceedings of the Ohio State Constitutional Convention, and that of the Convention of this State in 1847. There is a manifest absurdity in delegates taking an oath to support a Constitution they are called together to amend and revise, and perhaps replace.

I have been unable to learn how many of the Union Democrats went into caucus for a strict party organization, nor do I know the extent of the pledges made by these men. Let them settle that matter with their consciences and their constituents. The Democracy of the northern half of the State have been ignored in the organization. Sheahan was defeated to-day, and Capt. Connett succeeded in getting seven votes only for doorkeeper, and I believe no more for assistant door-keeper and postmaster, for both of which his friends pushed him.

William J. Allen of the Third district, and H. K. S. O'Melveny of the Eighth, are believed to be constitutionally ineligible, both being Judges of Circuits. Allen's seat will not be contested, but the opponent of Judge O'Melveny is taking the necessary legal steps to bring the case before the Supreme Court. The Convention will have adjourned probably before a decision can be had, but the decision will establish a principle and a precedent.

At the call to order in the morning, every member but three were present, and the absent three were in town, viz.: Messrs. Buckmaster of Madison, Young of Clark, and Joslyn of Kane.

In the afternoon the organization was perfected according to the Caucus programme. Mr. Hacker was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Singleton, Buckmaster and Brooks, and thanked the Convention in a few well chosen words. Fourteen Republicans cast a complimentary vote for William M. Jackson of Boone, for President, and Mr. Anthony of Chicago nominted Lawrence Brentano of Cook for Secretary of the Convention, who also received a part of the Republican vote. Mr. Sheahan received a few votes for Secretary, these coming from his Union friends.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to inquire the expense of employing a stenographic reporter, to make an official report of the proceedings.

Mr. Allen, of Williamson, moved to proceed to the election of a public printer.

Mr. Anthony, of Cook, objected, and asked whether the Convention should not be governed by the act of the Legislature.

Mr. Allen thought that body had no power to limit the action of this Convention.

Mr. Thornton, of Shelby, offered a resolution appointing a committee of five to inquire as to the power of the Legislature to limit the action of this Convention, which, after some debate, was adopted, and the following Committee was appointed by the Chair: Messrs. Thornton of Shelby; Allen of Williamson; Manning of Peoria; Edwards of Sangamon, and Anthony of Cook.

The XII article of the Constitution provides what the Legislature shall do in the matter of a Convention, as follows:

"The General Assembly shall call a Convention to consist of the same number of members as the House of Representatives at the time of making said call, to be chosen in the same districts, at the same place, and by the same electors, in the same districts that chose the members of the House of Representatives, which Convention shall meet within three months after the said election for the purpose of revising, altering and amending the Constitution."

Further than to set the machinery in motion, the Legislature seems to have no power over the Convention. There is a curious fact in reference to the word "chose" quoted in the Constitutional clause above. In the original roll, now on file in the Secretary of State's office, the word was originally written "chuse," but the u has been partially rubbed out and an o substituted; when or by whom, it is not known. But if the word had stood as originally written, the delegates to this Convention would have been elected under the apportionment made by the last General Assembly.

THIRD DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 8, 1862.

The Convention met at ten o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Andrew of Springfield. The journal was read and corrected. Several personalities were made, among others one by Mr. Muhlke, of Cook, asking to have credited to his colleague, Mr. Anthony, certain speeches made the previous day.

Mr. Wentworth introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

THE STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Resolved, That the Auditor be requested to furnish this Convention with the amount and description of all the indebtedness of the State, whether funded or unfunded, and the period when the same will become due; the amount and description of the real estate and other property belonging to the State, with the last appraisal thereof; and such other information as will enable this Convention to have a perfect knowledge of the liabilities and assets of the State, embracing a table concerning the taxes of 1859 and 1860, as appears in the Auditor's Statement No. 17, in his biennial report to the Twenty-second General Assembly.

A number of executive communications were introduced and referred or laid on the table. Mr. Purple, of Peoria, introduced the following resolutions, which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed, by a vote of 40 in the affirmative. They are important and, I understand, reflect the views of a large majority of the Convention.

Resolved, That no bank or banking corporation ought to be established or exist within the State unless the same shall be based upon the principle of receiving, disbursing and loaning gold and silver.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Convention, banks for the purpose of issuing notes and other evidences of indebtedness to pass in lieu of money, are not only unnecessary, but that they are positively highly detrimental and injurious to the best interests of the State and the people.

Resolved, That this Convention ought, either by an organic law or by mandatory direction to the General Assembly, to be enforced by severe penalties and punishments, to provide against the introduction of the issue of bills of the denomination of less than ten dollars, and of all bank bills of a denomination of over ten dollars, that shall not be issued for circulation, to demand in gold and silver.

The speaker announced the names of the Committee on Rules, viz.:

Messrs. Ficklin of Coles, French of St. Clair, Singleton of Quincy, Terry of Winnebago, and Wentworth of Cook.

Mr. Ficklin introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were read:

WHEREAS, The victory of New Orleans, achieved on the eighth day of January, 1815, by the American forces under the command of General Andrew Jackson over the British veterans under General Packenham is an epoch in our national history which should be commemorated through all time; and

WHEREAS, The name of General Andrew Jackson to his country, and his promptness to defend its honor and its rights against all assaults, whether offered by a domestic or foreign foe, has enshrined his name in the hearts of his countrymen; and

WHEREAS during his administration of the Government, General Jackson, whenever the integrity of the Union was imperiled, uttered words of such emphasis that grave significance to the sentiment, that "the Union should be preserved at all hazards;" and

WHEREAS our present complications with Great Britain render it not improbable that in the future it is necessary to repeat the arguments used at New Orleans on the 8th of January; 1815, therefore

Resolved, That we respect the memory of the battle of New Orleans, and feel assured that the lustre shed upon American arms on that eventful day will not be tarnished by the present or future of any aggressive and imperious nation.

Resolved, That the preservation of the Federal Union is the object for which the fathers formed it is one of the highest and holiest duties of every American citizen.

Resolved, That in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans, and as a token of our high appreciation of the services rendered by the hero on that occasion, this Convention stand adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Wentworth moved the yeas and nays. He desired to learn how many Jackson men there were in the house.

Mr. Thornton, of Shelby, saw a "nigger in the fence," particularly in the last clause of the preamble; there was, he thought, too much of a defiant tone toward Great Britain. He therefore asked the mover, Mr. Ficklin, to withdraw the preamble.

Mr. Ficklin objected.

Mr. Singleton moved to amend by striking out the last clause of the preamble.

Here followed a long, rambling, unparliamentary debate and the clause was finally stricken out.

Mr. Edwards moved to amend by inserting the following in its place:

WHEREAS, Should our complications with England render it necessary to repeat the arguments used at New Orleans on the 8th of January, A. D. 1815, then the people of this State will be ready to respond to any call to defend the Government of the country with the same promptness, energy and patriotism that have always characterized their support of the Union and the Constitution.

This suited Mr. Singleton exactly, and he made a rousing eager speech in which he promised we would, in the event of another war with England, make the British Lion "get up and howl" as handsomely as we did in 1815.

The amendment of Mr. Edwards prevailed; other buncombe speeches followed, and the resolutions, as amended, were unanimously adopted. This is an encouraging sign of the times; for it amounts to the declaration that in the event of a war with England we will go down to New Orleans and fight England and the Confederated rebels, the British Lion's allies, and use the same arguments Jackson did on that glorious occasion, namely, arm the blacks, both bond and free, and put them behind the entrenchments to fight the enemies of the country and traitors to the Constitution and laws.

FOURTH DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, January 9.

The Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Joslyn. Mr. Dwyer's memorial, contesting the seat of Judge O'Melveny, was received and laid on the table.

Mr. Alexander arose, at the request of the Auditor, to say that the information required by Mr. Wentworth's resolution of yesterday, could only in part be obtained in that office.

Mr. Wentworth declined to receive any unofficial information from any source. An official communication had been made to the Auditor calling for information. It was the Auditor's duty to make an official reply and to indicate from what department of the State Government, if not from his, that information should be obtained. He would receive no information that could not go on the record.

The President intimated to the gentleman that there was no motion before the Convention, and the subject dropped.

The report of the Special Committee on Rules was received, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Report of the Special Committee as to the power of the Legislature to limit the action of the Convention, was received and read. It is important as indicating the animus of the Convention, and is as follows:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee, to which was referred a resolution instituting inquiry into the limitations imposed upon the action of the Convention by the law calling it, and into the power of the Convention to contract for necessary printing, have had the same under consideration, and instructed me to make the following report:

Section 1 of Article 12 of the Constitution provides that the General Assembly shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a Convention to alter or amend that instrument, and that if a majority of the electors shall vote for the same, then the General Assembly shall call the Convention. This is the extent of the power given to the Legislature. Its entire power consists in the recommendation to the electors, and in the act of calling the Convention upon a contingency. The number of the delegates, the place at, the manner and districts in which they shall be chosen, the time of meeting, and the qualifications of electors, are fixed in the Constitution. When the people have therefore elected delegates in accordance to the provisions of this section, and they have assembled and organized, from a peaceable revolution of the State Government, so far as it can be effected by a revision of the Constitution, has been entered upon, limited only by the Federal Constitution.

All power incidental to the great object of calling the Convention belongs to it. It is a virtual assemblage of the people of the State, sovereign within its own boundaries as to all matters affecting the happiness, prosperity, and freedom of the citizens, and supreme as to the exercise of any power necessary to the establishment of free Constitutional Government, except as restrained by the Constitution of the United States. In the Legislature trammel the action of a body selected for the purpose of amending the very Constitution which gives being to the Legislature? If so, then that Legislature can make and unmake constitutions and can act up and overturn governments.

In the discussion of this question in the Constitutional Convention of Illinois in 1847, Judge Logan, one of the ablest jurists in the State, said—"An oath to support the Constitution of the United States had been proposed and taken because we can do nothing in contravention to that instrument, and *because there was no power in the Federal Government* to limit the power of the Convention over the Treasury? We have the power to prescribe the powers and duties and salaries of officers."

If the foregoing views are correct, it follows almost necessarily, that the Convention is clothed with power to contract for and regulate whatever printing it may require. It may be said that printing is not necessary, is not incident to the power to change the Constitution. In reply it is respectfully stated that in this age printing is an absolute necessity. If our proceedings and the result of our opinions are merely to be written on parchment, and hung away for safe keeping, the Convention would be a mockery. If the Constitution were not printed and published none would be made. It is therefore insisted that printing is necessary to accomplish fully the object of the Convention. Is there any restraint upon the power of the Convention in this regard, in the Constitution or laws of the State. Section 39 of article 3 of the Constitution contains the following clause:

"The General Assembly shall provide, by law, that the printing, and distributing, and binding of laws and journals, and all other printing, *ordered by the General Assembly*, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder."

In pursuance thereof, the Legislature in 1849, passed a law to carry out this provision of the Constitution, and directing as to the manner in which the printing ordered by the General Assembly should be let. A contract to perform such printing as may be ordered by the General Assembly has been made. Your Committee have examined the law and contracts, and found that they included only printing for the use of the General Assembly, and such as might be needed by the Executive Department. But it may be said that the printing ordered by the Convention is not by any fair and legitimate construction the law of 1849, or the contract referred to. Is there any provision in the law calling the Convention or limiting its power in the matter? The language is, "and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause such printing to be do ne as the Convention, shall, from time to time, require. Is there any limitation upon the power of the Convention unless in the mere declaration of the agent who has superintend the printing required. It neither indicates the person who shall perform the work nor the terms of performance. It clearly grants to the Convention the power to require printing.

The Secretary merely executes the requirement. The power to require the printing to be done implies the power to contract for it and to regulate the terms of performance. Unless this construction is adhered to, the Secretary can not act and fix the price. Such never could have been the intention of the Legislature.

The following conclusions are therefore arrived at:

That after due organization of the Convention, the law calling it is no longer binding, and the Convention has supreme power in regard to all matters incident to the adoption and amendments of the Constitution, and that it has full power to contract for such printing as it may require.

ANTHONY THORNTON,
JULIUS MANNING,
B. S. EDWARDS,
WM. LOCKWOOD,
JOHN L. ALLEN.

Mr. Richmond moved the Committee rise and recommend the acceptance of the Report, but gave way to Mr. Joslyn, who objected to the enunciation of the idea in the Report that the Convention was supreme; if so, the logical inference would be that the Convention had revolutionary power and could organize a Provisional Government or commit any other arbitrary act.

Mr. Thornton said the report undertook not to decide any further than as to how far the Legislature had power to limit the action of this Convention. He was for doing nothing in the Convention that should not be submitted to the people for their ratification.

Mr. Richmond, in answer to a direct question, said that if an ordinance demanded it, he thought the Convention had power to appoint a Governor to-morrow.

Mr. Ficklin thought the powers of the Convention were unlimited, but he was, and he believed the great body of the Convention were, for submitting to the will of the people.

A motion to strike out the sentence, "It is "a virtual assemblage of the people of the "State, sovereign within its own boundaries" as to all the matters affecting "the happiness, prosperity and freedom of the citizen," was lost—twenty only voting in the affirmative.

There are evidences of a thorough organization of the Democracy, and so far the talking on that side of the House has been by such men as Dement, Thornton, Edwards, Ficklin, Ross, Singleton, and others of the old school, the younger members keeping silent; and on that side, at least, the talking has been moderate, reasonable, and to the point.

In the afternoon Mr. Richmond offered a resolution appointing Lewis B. Erwin Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Fuller, of Cook, moved to amend, by adding the appointment of Capt. Connett, of Chicago, as Assistant Post Master. Mr. Singleton amended further by adding the name of James Lowe as Copyist, both of which were accepted. Mr. Anthony moved to substitute the name of Daniel O'Brien for that of James Lowe. This was letting the thing go quite too high, and the resolutions and amendments were tabled by a big vote.

The remainder of the afternoon was passed in a squabble over the election of a printer. Finally, under the pressure of the previous question, Charles Lanphier was elected.

Mr. Dement introduced a resolution that it is "the sense and sentiment of this Convention that it will submit its deliberations to be ratified by the people," which was carried unanimously.

A resolution was introduced and adopted furnishing to the members of the Convention twenty-five copies to be selected from any newspaper publishing the proceedings of the Convention, provided that the price thereof should not exceed ten cents a week each paper.

A proposition came up for publishing the debates both in the newspapers and in a book form, and for printing and binding, and was referred to a select committee.

FIFTH DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, January 10th, 1861.

MORNING SESSION.

The President announced the following gentlemen as the committee to prepare resolutions expressing the sense of the Convention as to the character and public services of the late Judge Douglas, introduced by Mr. Fuller, of Cook, viz: Messrs. Fuller, Burr of Scott, Ferry of Lake, Ross of Fulton and Duff of Jackson.

Mr. Morrill, from a special committee on employing stenographic reporters, reported it inexpedient to employ them. An ineffectual attempt was made to recommit with instructions, and the report was adopted; ayes 63.

Mr. Ferry, of Lake, offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking of County Clerks information in regard to grand juries, probate business; and of the Clerk of the Supreme Court the amount of business transacted there. A committee of three was appointed to enquire what additional officers were needed to carry on the business of the Convention. Subsequently the committee reported in favor of an assistant secretary, an assistant doorkeeper and assistant postmaster, a copyist and a superintendent of committee rooms.

Mr. Joslyn objected. There was no work for such officers, and though he was willing to provide for the numerous democratic expectants hanging about the lobbies, whenever their services were required, he believed the expenditure totally uncalled for.

Mr. Fuller moved to strike out somebody's name and insert that of Capt. Connett. Here the democracy got into a snarl and agreed to meet in caucus this afternoon to name their candidate.

Mr. Stone, of Pike, offered a resolution of enquiry as to the transactions of the auditing committee.

Mr. Edwards moved a substitute, which was adopted.

The substance of the resolutions is as follows:

The Auditor of State to communicate to the Convention the number of bonds issued under the appropriations ordered by the last General Assembly for war or military purposes—when and for how much said bonds have been sold, and how much expense has been incurred for the purchase of arms.

Amount of Auditor's Warrants issued for war purposes, if any, above the amount specifically appropriated for that purpose by the Seventh Assembly.

Amount received from the United States Government for war expenses.

That the Auditing Committee communicate the amount of claims presented and audited and allowed by said Committee, and amount of claims presented and not allowed.

That the Quartermaster General report to this Convention, as soon as possible, the amount of supplies, if any, contracted for by him and not received.

Same inquiry of the Commissary General.

That the Governor of the State be requested to communicate to this Convention if the United States Government has notified him of its readiness to relieve the State of Illinois of further expenditure in the organization, equipment and maintenance of troops enlisted in this State for the military service of the United States, and if so, whether any arrangements have been made by him in accordance with such notification.

Resolution to pay delegates the same mileage as the members of the last General Assembly was lost.

Governor French asked that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to enquire whether five should not be the appropriate number of Judges of the Supreme Court. Adopted.

By Mr. Thornton, that a committee of three be appointed to enquire into the expense of employing competent stenographic reporters. Carried.

Mr. Fuller introduced two resolutions instructing the Secretary of the Convention to procure from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Chicago, and the Clerks of the Supreme Court, a statement of the business fees and income of their offices.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Hacker, the President, Gen. Singleton in the chair—*"That it is the sense of this Convention that the writ of habeas corpus should never be suspended in this State."* This was laid on the table, but out of respect to the President ordered to be printed.

This is the first revolutionary movement that has been made in the Convention. In the event of an attempt having been made to push the resolution to a vote it would have been amended by the words "excepting in cases of invasion, insurrection and civil war," for the northern and conservative Democrats and the Republicans would have united to sustain the amendment.

Mr. Orme introduced a resolution in regard to the Illinois Central Railroad seven per cent. tax, declaring that the Auditor of State should be restrained from releasing that Company from paying said tax, and inquiring of the Auditor as to the condition of his account in that Company.

Mr. Joslyn introduced a substitute for the latter part of Mr. Orme's resolution, which was adopted and ordered to be printed. Several other resolutions to the same effect were offered and laid on the table.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Orme offered a resolution asking the Secretary to obtain from the Clerks of Circuit Courts in districts containing not less than ten thousand inhabitants, a complete statement of the fees, etc., of their offices. Lost.

Mr. Brooks offered a resolution that he be directed to obtain information as to cost of printing and binding the public laws, etc., for the last ten years. Lost.

Mr. Richmond moved that the Secretary of State be directed to furnish each member of this Convention a map, showing the population of this State by counties, according to census of 1860. Carried.

Mr. Brooks stated his object to be to procure information that would enable the Convention to apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts.

Mr. Bartley, of Gallatin, introduced a resolution that this Convention has power to provide by the Constitution that the General Assembly shall make a law forbidding the negroes from coming into the State, and to that effect those out that are already here. Lost by a large vote.

The Convention at 3 o'clock adjourned to allow the Democracy to go into caucus to name their candidates for assistant offices. So they organized in the Hall and then proceeded in a body to the Supreme Court Room.

The Conservatives, it is apparent, are gaining control of the Convention. A majority of the Democracy are for deposing the State officers only, and to postpone the election till fall. This majority is likely to control the action of the Convention. Another—the radical portion—is for making a new deal all around, and providing for the election of all officers, from Governor to Constable, claiming that with such a programme they get the active assistance of every office holder in the State. On the other hand, it is said that the people would never ratify such a Constitution, because it enlists the persistent and determined opposition of every office holder in the State.

The Committees will be announced to-morrow or Monday morning, and then the Convention will get to work.

FROM WESTERN MISSOURI.

How Treason works in Missouri—Schemes of Rebels—Correspondence—How the Secret Mani-festo to save their Property and Themselves.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.
CAPE LARDEAU, Otterville, Mo.,
January 6, 1862.

It has sometimes been said that our officers ought to prevent the sending of information from our army to the C. S. A. But those who are remote from the field of action can have little idea of the sagacity of the rebels and the endlessness of their resources. The devil can put on the garb of an angel of light, or can come in his own form, as may seem best to suit his purpose. But as our officers become better acquainted with the country and the ways of the people, this nice work is becoming less and less easy of accomplishment.

A correspondence has just come into my hand, which will open to you the mode of operation most frequently followed. I will give you the correspondence, and explain its causes.

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION,
CAMP JACKSON, Jan. 3, 1861.

GENERAL: A Mr. Harris, who is reputed to be a *secessionist*, rode into my camp just now. I ordered him away without hearing his business.

I am told he has one or two sons in Price's army —that he has furnished supplies to Price voluntarily. I also hear that he is hunting among our troops for negroes. *He cannot do that here.* (Ital. his own.) If you order a search for that kind of property I will comply with the order, but will not allow him to come. It would not be safe.

Very respectfully,
JULIUS WHITE,
Col. Commanding 2d Brig., 2d Div.

HEADQUARTERS LANIER CANTONMENT,
January 4, 1862.

COL. JULIUS WHITE, Com'd'g 2d Brigade, &c.:

I, the undersigned, am the man Harris, of whom you wrote, to search the camp for negroes. I expressly refused him permission to do so.

You will never be guilty of a meanness that task under my orders, for I will not require you to do that which I would feel disgraced to do myself.

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This man Harris I know. He professes to be a Union man, and under that name has worked his way into camps and posts all along, on one pretext or another. Yet a son who is connected with Price's rebel army, and another young man who holds prospective relation to him, as son-in-law, have been secretly and about his house, supplied by him with arms and information, for a month past, to my knowledge. This fact has been given to the Provost Marshal, near "The Saline Bridge," and seems to have much trouble with a negro or negroes, which, from some cause, he never finds, though he searches faithfully in the camps of the U. S. A.

Now for the plot, duplicate and key. This man Harris has a large farm, and his son is interested in property, if he does not own a farm. If the C. S. A. comes off victorious, the son who has been in the rebel army can save the property to the old man through his services rendered. If the U. S. A. comes off victorious, the father, as a staunch Union man, can save the property and the son, through his patriotic influence. He is on the right side of dangers. Then, besides, the army has no hold on negroes of Union men, and the father as such can come into United States camps in quest of a supposed negro who has run away, search at his leisure for him, gaining sympathy as a wronged Union man, if he fails to find him, and meantime taking careful notes on the number, position, &c., of troops, which he reports to his son, and through him to the secession General.

Sometimes this is true. Sons, daughters, wives, sons, may be the parties who play the Union dodge, and fathers or brothers may be the secesh. More frequently, however, the old men, who are hardly serviceable as soldiers, are selected for this safe home work, and the stronger young men are kept in the field, or if absent home for report in the body.

The policy of the war has been such heretofore that our officers and soldiers could not do as they wished in relation to the negro question. They might come into our camps, protected by those over us, but I am glad to be able to send you this correspondence, as it will show you that our officers are now able to forbid search for negroes in our camps, that they make greater discrimination between camp guests, and it will show, too, that an army in Missouri has not for its end the binding closer the bonds of slavery—we are not here as "nigger-hunters."

There is another dodge that has been played to a great extent. Returned soldiers from Price's army, repenting their treason, as it will not keep them warm in the bodies brush of winter, come humbly to take the oath of allegiance, and swell the throng themselves into loyal citizens. This opportunity they take to examine the camp, as in the other instance. Repenting and repenting prodigals are usually received with open arms, somehow, and these men know it. They may take the oath, go home, describe our fortifications, camps, cantonments, &c., to secesh friends, aid in the preparation of drawings, estimates, &c., and send the whole to Price, while still they seem to us repentant secesh, converted to Union men by an oath of allegiance, which we hold most sacred and they consider foi-de-rol.

These are means constantly employed, and they are only two selected from hundreds of artful dodges that are practiced daily.

Whom can we trust, and what can we do under such circumstances? If we exclude from our sympathies the whole people, we wrong many good Union men. If we open our arms to all who proclaim themselves such, even to those who give occasional aid and kindness and comfort to our soldiers, we nurture many serpents in our bosoms. Even this Harris has given house-room, dinner, kind words, &c., to squads of our soldiers who have stopped at his house, and showed no signs of his traitorous heart, save in falling to check the rapid tongues of his daughters, who, holding behind their backs defenseless womanhood, were loud in the vituperations with which they regaled the slingers of those who enjoyed the father's hospitality. Harris, we know now to be secesh, but he has always called himself, and been called by others, Union.

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[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, England, Dec. 17, 1861.

The first, the most important of all questions to be answered now, is, How stand the people of Great Britain to the United States? That the answer may be understood properly, it is necessary to make an explanation of the back ground, on which such a question is predicated.

The English people may be regarded as most thoroughly and unchangingly anti-slavery in their sentiments and feelings. In the growth of society in this country, there has sprung up a noble band of philanthropists and earnest Christian men. The Puritan stock is here from which sprung the Puritan stock of our country. These, with all the varied denominations which have dissented, from time to time, from the established church, called Dissenters, together with the Presbyterians of Scotland, and the good people called Friends—better known as Quakers—always noted for their good work as an essential part of religion, are thoroughly anti-slavery, and were first forward in the good cause of abolishing the slave trade, then in the abolition of slavery in their own dominions. This reform triumphed in moulding the policy of the Government; and now it may be said with truthfulness, that abstractly, as a conceded fact, the Government of Great Britain and all its people are anti-slavery. They are anti-slavery by a fixed line of policy, as much as the people of the United States are Republican.

Hostility to slavery, morally, wherever it exists, is a permanent power in the land. This is an immutable fact, to be regarded in all our intercourse, socially, religiously and nationally, if we are to guide our bark in harmony with the reality of things here.

And it is proper that it should be remembered at the same time, that anti-slavery in this country, unlike as it is in our own country, *is fashionable* here, and was long ago carried by popular triumph out of the arena of martyrdom. It is therefore not a high-toned test of consistency and adherence to principle. A man can be an anti-slavery man here without being publicly denounced, charged with hypocrisy, and subject to persecution. You do not therefore look exclusively for rabid men, and men who turn the world upside down, among that class in this country—though I believe there are many of the same stripe here which we have in the United States.

We must not look upon anti-slavery on the whole as you look upon it at home. There it is self-sacrificing, unpopular and meddlesome, a disturber of the peace of things, (though I thank God that through the logic of His events, it is fast getting to be universal, if not popular, in the usual sense.) Here in England, you can better define it, by classing it in its popular type, with our strong religious bodies, and the Tract and Bible Societies, which are suspected of being not quite up to the standard of principle, for the sake of their popularity. Here they are forced up to active assistance of every movement in office in the State. On the other hand, it is said that the people would never ratify such a Constitution, because it enlists the persistent and determined opposition of every office holder in the State.

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ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Awards on Farms and Nurseries.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January, 9th, 1862.

The following are the awards of the Committee, appointed by the State Agricultural Society, to Examine Farms and Nurseries:

Best improved and highly cultivated farm of not less than 160 acres. 1st premium $35, to Clark Chatton, Payson, Adams Co. 2d premium $15, to S. W. Arnold, Cortland, DeKalb Co.

Best improved and highly cultivated farm of not less than 80 acres. 1st premium $25, to Samuel B. Turner, Quincy, Adams Co. No second premium.

Best improved farm of not less than 20 acres. 1st premium $25, to Osborn Barnard, Bloomington, McLean Co.

Best transplanted forest trees not less than six feet high for permanent growth and coverting not less than one acre of ground to Charles E. Peck, Winetka, Cook Co.

Best arranged and cultivated nursery of fruit trees and fruit shrubs. 1st premium, $30, to Charles Kennicott, Sandoval, Marion Co. 2d premium, Robert Douglas, Waukegan, Lake Co.

Best arranged and cultivated nursery of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants. 1st premium, $30, Overman & Mann, Bloomington, McLean county; 2d premium, $10, Robert Douglas, Waukegan, Lake Co.

Best arranged and cultivated nursery of grafted and budded apple trees, one to four years old. 1st premium, $30, Chas. Kennicott, Sandoval, Marion Co.; 2d premium, Smith G. Minkler, Specie Grove, Kendall Co.

Best apple orchard bearing not less than 100 trees, with the name of varieties. 1st premium, $35, A. S. Cox, Port Byron, Rock Island county; 2d premium, $15, Smith G. Minkler, Specie Grove, Kendall county.

Best peach